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NONPROLIFERATION TREATY FURTHERS FIGHT FOR DISARMAMENT

LD511241Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Aug 78 p 4 LD

[I. Dmitriyev article: "Against the Nuclear Threat"]

[Text] In conducting a Leninist foreign policy and implementing the peace program mapped out by the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses the Soviet Union is consistently and steadily continuing the struggle to end the arms race, for complete and universal disarmament. In connection with the recent UN General Assembly special session on disarmament, the USSR again proposed a broad, realistic program for resolving the fundamental tasks of disarmament and for strengthening peace and the security of the peoples.

The proposals submitted for the session's consideration "On Practical Ways To End the Arms Race" give priority to the problem of nuclear disarmament. An important part of this proposal involves the tasks of averting the proliferation of nuclear weapons and the prevention of their deployment to countries that do not have such weapons at present.

It is obvious that the threat of nuclear war will have grown immeasurably if countries that do not now possess nuclear weapons are drawn into the process of creating and stockpiling them. In this event, it will be much more difficult to halt the arms race and begin disarmament.

A particular danger is the acquisition of nuclear weapons by countries located in the world's trouble spots. It is really not difficult to imagine where the presence of such weapons in the arsenals of conflicting sides located, for instance, in the Near East or southern Africa would lead. A nuclear conflict there could cause a general nuclear confrontation. That is why we must be all the more concerned by the plans of South Africa and Israel for the creation of nuclear weapons.

But, of course, it is not only a matter involving these two countries. The problem of non-proliferation is one of the main salients of the struggle to ban nuclear weapons. Our country is the initiator of the fundamental international document on this subject--the Treaty on the Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons, which has now been signed by more than 100 nations. It should be noted that considerable work has been done since it took effect. This made it possible for the 1975 conference, which checked on the observance of the treaty, to note that there had been no violations by its participants. The necessary monitoring has been arranged by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), which was entrusted with monitoring the fulfillment of these commitments. Among the other measures that have been implemented is the so-called London Agreement, signed by 15 states--the main producers of nuclear materials and equipment--aimed at insuring that assistance in the form of imports received by nonnuclear countries cannot be used for military purposes.

However, two nuclear powers--France and the PRC--are not among the parties to the Nonproliferation Treaty. In this connection Peking, pursuing its chauvinist goals, is an ardent opponent of nonproliferation. Many countries with a developed nuclear potential have also not yet signed the treaty. Meanwhile, some of them are obviously seeking loopholes in order to acquire their own nuclear weapons.

In this atmosphere it is important to increase the number of parties to the Nonproliferation Treaty, especially among the nuclear and "near-nuclear" countries. The accession of all countries to the treaty would make it a universal document of international law and would give mankind greater confidence that a barrier has been erected to the proliferation of these lethal weapons.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, speaking in Tula, said: "It has become an urgent necessity to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons more reliably and to make the nonproliferation regime established by the treaty more effective. We are ready to hold businesslike talks on this matter."

Certain steps have already been taken in this direction. Thus, the USSR, the United States and Britain have given assurances through the UN Security Council that they will take certain actions to insure support for a victim of nuclear aggression. At the General Assembly special session the Soviet Union took an important new step, stating that it will never use nuclear weapons against states that renounce their production and acquisition and do not have them on their territory. The USSR called on other states to follow this example, which, by helping to strengthen international trust, would attract those countries that are still hesitant to sign the treaty.

Today, nuclear energy is becoming more and more widely used in generating electricity. The Soviet Union, implementing fruitful and effective cooperation in this area with many developed and developing countries, declares its readiness to continue this on a constructive basis. Thus, our representatives have submitted a proposal to the IAEA to participate jointly with the United States, European countries, Japan and other states in an international project to build a Tokamak thermonuclear reactor of Soviet design to achieve a controlled nuclear reaction. The resolution of this task would make it possible to end forever the danger of an energy crisis.

At the same time our country devotes the most serious attention to insuring that the peaceful use of nuclear energy does not lead to the spread of nuclear weapons.

Among the measures to strengthen the nonproliferation regime is the important task of raising the effectiveness of IAEA monitoring. There is no doubt that the agency is exerting considerable efforts in this matter. But much still remains to be done to insure reliable guarantees against proliferation of nuclear materials and their use for military purposes. The Soviet Union contributes significantly to the IAEA's work to improve and raise the effectiveness of guarantees, believing that this is the agency's main task.

At the same time, our country cannot hide its concern for the status of IAEA monitoring in the Euratom countries. In violation of the schedule established by the Nonproliferation Treaty, IAEA rules are still not being applied to all nuclear activity in these countries. The process of adopting supplementary amendments to the monitoring agreement concluded between Euratom and the agency must be accelerated. This will serve both to increase the treaty's authority and to strengthen the nonproliferation regime itself.

It must be noted that the regime of nonproliferation of nuclear weapons is subjected to constant tests both at a national level and from the West's military-industrial complex. The Peking leaders, as noted above, are ardent opponents of nonproliferation. As a nuclear state that refuses to sign the Nonproliferation Treaty, China is also unwilling to "notice" the nuclear preparations of other countries, such as South Africa and Israel. Meanwhile, the capitalist military-industrial complex, disregarding the danger of the spread of nuclear weapons, in pursuit of profits, is conducting talks with South Africa and certain other countries to supply materials and equipment to them that could be used for the development and production of such weapons. The people of the world and the governments of peace-loving states must prevent the implementation of these plans.

The strengthening of the nuclear weapons nonproliferation regime is directly connected with the creation of nonnuclear zones and the banning of nuclear weapons from those states that do not have them. An agreement on this question would prevent the development of a process that could produce very dangerous results and destabilize the existing world strategic situation.

The Soviet Union supports the desire of some states to ban nuclear weapons from their territory. As confirmation of this position our country signed supplementary Protocol II to the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (the Tlatelolco Treaty). The Soviet Union thereby adopted a commitment to observe the status of a non-nuclear zone on the Latin American Continent. It goes without saying that this commitment will only be effective if this status is also respected by other nuclear states, and if its direct participants are able to keep their zone free of nuclear weapons.

The Soviet Union's new proposals indicate that "to end the arms race there must be a readiness to advance toward this goal, a political will. Every state's responsibility for the present and future of the world is now so great that any state that refused to cooperate in resolving this historical task would be committing a crime against mankind." As the results of the UN General Assembly special session showed, the majority of the countries realize this.

Thanks to the efforts of the Soviet Union and other peace-loving states, favorable conditions are gradually being established for progress toward ending the arms race, including the nuclear arms race and, in the last analysis, toward complete and universal disarmament. It is important to make full use of these conditions and realize the people's dream of a world without war.

DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE HOLDS CONCLUDING SESSION

LD312002Y Moscow TASS in English 1825 GMT 31 Aug 78 LD

[Excerpt] Geneva, August 31, TASS--TASS correspondent Yuriy Lopatin reports: A session of the Disarmament Committee ended today in the Geneva Palace of Nations. It was held following the recent special session of the U.N. General Assembly on Disarmament, which influenced the character of the debate and the range of problems discussed. Session participants examined the number of questions to be taken up by the committee shortly: the complete and universal ban on nuclear weapons tests, banning chemical weapons, banning the development and manufacture of new types of mass annihilation weapons and systems thereof, including nuclear, neutron and radiological weapons, additional measures to avert the arms race on the bottom of seas and oceans, the elaboration of a comprehensive disarmament program. According to the recommendations of the special General Assembly session's concluding document, nuclear disarmament matters, including the problem of a complete and comprehensive ban on nuclear weapons tests, were central at the present session, which lasted nearly two months.

We fully share the view that nuclear disarmament is a key problem of our time, said the Soviet delegate, Viktor Likhachev, in the concluding meeting. To start its practical solution, the Soviet Union submitted to the special U.N. General Assembly session a proposal on starting negotiations over nuclear disarmament, particularly, defining the order of their preparation and the date for starting. The Soviet side hopes, he stressed, that practical steps towards the realization of this provision will be taken in the nearest future.

The U.S. delegate, Adrian Fisher, noted the Disarmament Committee's considerable contribution to the preparation of a number of international treaties and agreements on individual disarmament problems. The questions facing it, he said, are very complex, and one cannot expect them to be solved overnight, but efforts must be made in this direction.

WORLD AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION OPENS IN MOSCOW

LD312124Y Moscow TASS in English 2010 GMT 31 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 31, TASS--The flags of 23 countries are flying at the exhibition complex in the Soviet capital: the international Selkhoztekhnika-78 exhibition opened here today. On display of the largest exposition of this year are modern farm machinery, equipment and instruments.

The Soviet section is the largest at the exhibition. 40 ministries and departments display 1,500 exhibits which reflect scientific and technical progress in all the branches of agricultural production. To implement the decisions of the July (1978) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, Soviet machine-builders provide peasants with efficient hardware for a complex mechanisation of labour consuming processes. Products of agricultural machine-building with the trade-mark "made in the USSR" are exported to more than 60 countries.

Interesting sections have been prepared by Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Romania, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia.

Socialist economic integration is one of the important directions aimed at speeding up technical development of agriculture, an exposition of the inter-state Agromash economic organisation tells about fruitful cooperation between specialists of fraternal countries. On display are machines for vegetable raising, gardening and viticulture which are superior to similar machines manufactured in the West.

The exhibition is attended by leading firms from the FRG, the United States, Italy, France, Finland and other countries. This is evidence of their desire to develop economic and scientific and technical cooperation with Soviet organisations.

A TASS correspondent was told by Ivan Sinitsyn, chairman of the exhibition's organising committee, minister of tractor and agricultural machinery building of the USSR, that the international display, held in the Soviet capital for the third time, will help expand contacts with machine-builders from other countries and will facilitate the implementation of Helsinki accords.

USSR ACADEMY MEMBER, SOCIOLOGIST DISAGREE ON HUMAN RIGHTS

LD311953Y Hamburg DPA in German 1637 GMT 31 Aug 78 LD

[Text] --The vice-president of the Academy of Sciences in Moscow, Petr Fedoseyev, speaking on the sidelines of the World Philosophy Congress in Dusseldorf today, said that the Soviet Union did not wish to avoid the general discussion on human rights but refused to apply them to the dissident problem. "We are ready at any time to discuss human rights," Fedoseyev said, but he denied that there was any link between the human rights problem and the recent dissident trials.

Fedoseyev said U.S. President Jimmy Carter's intervention on behalf of the dissidents was a "political, hostile and antidemocratic action," which had nothing to do with the human rights issue but rather with a relapse to the cold war. "When an inciter and spy claims to be a dissident, then he is celebrated as a pioneer of human rights," the academy member said.

Russian sociologist Aleksandr Zinovyev, who came to Munich about a month ago and now fears he will lose his Soviet citizenship, contradicted this view, saying that it made no sense to deal with the problem of human rights abstractly; if the human rights issue was to carry any weight then it must be linked to specific cases and living people.

IMPRISONED BIOLOGIST'S SON APPEALS TO GENETICS CONGRESS

LD311431Y Paris LE MONDE in French 31 Aug 78 p 5 LD

[Daniel Vernet report: "Sergey Kovalev's Son Describes His Father's Harsh Prison Conditions"]

[Text] Moscow--Soviet Academician Dmitriy Belyayev has been elected chairman of the International Genetics Federation at the 24th Genetics Congress, which ends in Moscow Wednesday 30 August. Mr Belyayev, who is 61 years old, directs the Novosibirsk Cytology and Genetics Institute.

Moreover, biologist Sergey Kovalev's son has sent an open letter to the congress delegates drawing their attention to his father's harsh prison conditions. Sergey Kovalev was sentenced in 1975 to 7 years hard labor plus 3 years internal exile for helping Lithuanian Catholics distribute a clandestine publication: "Normal labor camp conditions have now been made harsher by an additional punishment," he explains. "My father has been sent to a prison within the camp, which has the innocuous title of 'cell-type building.'

"The prisoners die of hunger half the time when they do not receive parcels. The tiny parcel allowance of 5 kilos per year cannot do much to change this situation.... A prisoner's monthly ration is only worth R12. In addition, he can spend R5 at the camp kiosk where he can buy more food, but the slightest infringement of discipline deprives the prisoner of this right. When a prisoner is confined to the 'cell-type' building he can only spend R2 per month on food.

"Punishment by cold is also used. For example, prisoners in punishment cells are only allowed to wear their underwear.... Sergey Kovalev was forced to walk barefoot in the snow when the temperature was less than 20 degrees c. The warm clothes prisoners are allowed to have are confiscated.... For people who are seriously ill or need operations, as was the case with my father, it is extremely difficult if not impossible to get into the prison's central hospital. My father had to go on hunger strike for over 1 month....

"A prisoner is normally allowed to write 2 letters per month but in the 'cell-type' building he can only write 1 letter every 2 months and the letters, which are censored, can be 'lost' in the mail.... All the members of Kovalev's family are very worried about him because he has just been severely punished once again. He has been sentenced to 6 months in prison. We asked the interior minister for an explanation. The answer was that he constantly neglected his work, disobeyed the authorities' orders and knowingly failed to do his share of work.... The real reason for this persecution is that, even in the camp, Kovalev is fighting for the few rights which prisoners have...."

CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION RECOMMENDS NORMAL TIES WITH SRV

LD311330Y Moscow TASS in English 1320 GMT 31 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Washington, August 31, TASS--The U.S. State Department should consider the question of resuming talks concerning normalization of diplomatic relations between the USA and the SRV. This recommendation is contained in a report on the results of a trip to Vietnam by a U.S. Congressional delegation.

The report, published here, also says that the U.S. President should consider the question of lifting the embargo on trade between the USA and Vietnam, simultaneously with a decision on diplomatic recognition of Vietnam.

The committee members who had talks and meetings with Prime Minister Pham Van Dong and other leaders of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, came to the conclusion that the leaders of Vietnam seek normalization of American-Vietnamese relations. They pointed out that both sides would benefit by normalization and that it was necessary to find solutions acceptable to both sides.

The delegates were greatly impressed by the determination of the Vietnamese leaders to uphold the independence and sovereignty of their country, which is one of the main aims of the SRV's foreign policy.

SOMOZA ENJOYS U.S. SUPPORT DESPITE ARMED SUPPRESSION

LD312320Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1650 GMT 31 Aug 78 LD

[Text] New York--The United States is attempting to disguise its support for the dictatorial Somoza regime. According to an AP report, a State Department spokesman has stated that the United States is considering the possibility of acting "as a mediator" in a settlement of the deepening political crisis in Nicaragua. Washington talks of efforts "to avert bloodshed" in this Latin American country, but actually, under this pretext, the United States would like to preserve the dictatorial regime, which it has been supplying with arms for decades.

The State Department spokesman declined to answer a question about how U.S. officials view the fact that the dictator Somoza is using American arms, which were granted him under U.S. military aid agreements, to suppress opposition.

Talk centers on the aerial bombing on Wednesday, ordered by Somoza, of the third largest Nicaraguan town, Matagalpa, whose population rebelled against the dictator. The spokesman hypocritically asserted that the United States could not prevent Somoza from suppressing his opponents with American arms.

The U.S. administration, while stating that it is limiting military aid to Nicaragua, is actually continuing its support for this rotten regime. At the request of the administration, Congress is now examining a proposal to grant \$150,000 for training officers for the Somoza Army.

U.S. CONTINUES MILITARY SUPPORT FOR SOUTH KOREA

LD312348Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1432 GMT 31 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Washington--The United States is continuing to render military support to the reactionary regime of Pak Chong-hui in South Korea.

The Pentagon has sent Congress official notification of planned new deliveries of military hardware for the South Korean Air Force. In particular, the United States plans to supply Seoul with spare parts for fighters, light bombers and transport aircraft, with a total value of \$60 million.

The House of Representatives has already approved a bill for the transfer to the Seoul regime of weapons worth \$800 million and has granted the country a loan of \$275 million for military purposes.

There are few dictatorial regimes that compare with the one in Seoul when it comes to the arms race. In the current South Korean budget, 35.6 percent of all spending is for military purposes. This is 12.2 percent more than in 1970 and 84 percent more than in 1960. The 600,000-man South Korean Army is equipped with modern weapons, all bearing U.S. trademarks. Backed by money from across the sea, Seoul is preparing to mass-produce its own weapons.

The militarization of South Korea would be impossible without U.S. aid.

While, until recently, Washington was still trying to back out by declaring plans to withdraw U.S. ground troops from South Korea, the U.S. authorities are no longer even trying to make such assertions. This year they propose to withdraw only one battalion, while the total number of U.S. servicemen stationed in South Korea is more than 40,000.

The New York TIMES writes that instead of trying to attain lasting peace on the Korean Peninsula, the United States "is packing the peninsula to the bursting point with weapons and doing its utmost to increase to the maximum the possibility of conflict."

The U.S. policy of militarization of South Korea runs counter to the efforts of the peoples of the countries of Asia to extend detente in international relations to this area of the world.

FRIGATE VREELAND PUTS INTO MOGADISCIO PORT

LD311217Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Aug 78 p 3 LD

[Text] TASS--The U.S. Navy's frigate Vreeland has put in at the port of Mogadiscio. This is the first appearance by a U.S. warship in Somali ports in 9 years. An agreement allowing ships of the U.S. Navy to call at ports was reached during visits to this African country this July by U.S. congressional and State Department delegations. During these visits questions of military deliveries were also discussed with the Somali leaders.

As the African press points out, the growing U.S.-Somali military cooperation reflects the desire of the U.S. authorities to preserve tension in the Horn of Africa region.

UNDERGROUND NUCLEAR EXPLOSION IN NEVADA DESERT

LD011002Y Moscow TASS in English 0850 GMT 1 Sep 78 LD

[Text] New York, September 1, TASS--The United States set off another underground explosion of a nuclear device in the Nevada desert. This is the seventh officially announced underground explosion in the current year.

PRC SEEKING TO SEDUCE EAST EUROPEAN STATES AWAY FROM USSR

LD311515Y Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 30 Aug 78 p 9 LD

[Vladimir Goncharov article: "The 'European Cards' of the Peking Pharisees"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee Politburo recently stressed the serious danger that the actions of China's present leaders represent to the cause of peace and socialism.

The Maoists' intrigues in Europe graphically confirm just how timely, just and profound the policy assessment of China's rulers made by the CPSU Central Committee Politburo really is.

China's relations with European countries have become increasingly intensive lately. Peking is sending one delegation after another to Europe, and the level of these delegations is constantly rising.

In itself, the expansion of the PRC's relations with European states could be regarded as a natural process if Peking did not set very unsavory and dangerous goals for itself, chief among which is that of sowing enmity and hatred among the European peoples and undermining peace and security in Europe.

At the same time statements are being made regarding Peking's devotion to socialism and peace--something that sounds particularly blasphemous coming from the mouths of friends of Brezhnev and from people who share the views of Haig (commander in chief of the NATO troops in Europe, who recently called China "the 16th member of the Atlantic bloc").

When visiting European capitals, Maoists of various ranks deliver syrupy speeches overflowing with compliments and saccharine flattery--something which cannot simply be ascribed to the time-honored traditions of Chinese diplomacy. There is much more cynical political calculation in this: There is invariably an admixture of poison--calls for hostility toward the socialist community and primarily the Soviet Union--in the syrupy eloquence of Peking's emissaries.

Visitors to Europe from Peking deliver hypocritical speeches about the desirability of peace on this continent, although it is well known just how the Maoists would like to see Europe and its future. The answer is obvious: Certainly not the way it is today and still less the way Europe may be if the historic Helsinki accords are implemented.

Peking advocates a totally different prospect for the development of events in Europe. The Maoists are striving to enter a clash between the forces of socialism and capitalism in a new world military conflict and regard Europe as a highly suitable place for this, for the armed forces of the two blocs directly confront one another there. And the fact that Europe is a long way from the Chinese border decreases the likelihood of PRC involvement in such a conflict, Peking believes. Peking would obviously like, as the expression goes in China, to play the role of the "wise monkey who sets atop the mountain and watches the tigers fight in the valley"--in this case, the European valley from the Pyrenees to the Urals.

With the aim of pushing Europe toward war, Peking gives every encouragement to the growth of NATO's military might, advocates the strengthening of the U.S. military presence on the European Continent, openly supports revanchists and forms an increasingly close bloc with the most reactionary and bellicose forces in the capitalist states.

It is well-known that for its part reaction in the Western countries eagerly cooperates with the Maoists with the intention of playing the "Chinese card" in its antisocialist struggle. It is with this aim that, as the press has repeatedly reported, the Western European military concerns are offering the PRC the latest weapons. However, it looks as if Peking, striving to implement its global hegemonic plans, is itself attempting to play the "European card," and not just one card.

Thus, while forming a bloc with extreme reactionary circles, the Maoists are at the same time attempting to flirt with leftwing, progressive forces in West Europe and even with those whom they have fiercely attacked for many years.

Peking is playing another political card in which it is attempting to cajole certain socialist European countries by switching from confrontation to flirtation with them. The Maoists have begun to utilize a perfidious and provocative method--a so-called "differentiated approach" toward individual socialist states. Peking is striving to implement this "differentiation" in both the propaganda, diplomatic and economic planes. Thus, for instance, while essentially refusing to develop economic relations with the USSR, it is attempting to seduce other socialist countries with advantageous trade terms. The aim of this provocative tactic is to undermine the socialist countries' ideological and political unity and primarily to attempt to turn them against the Soviet Union.

In bringing into play in turn one and another of their "European cards," the Peking pharisees are playing a dangerous game. For Peking's anti-Sovietism far exceeds the bounds of the relations between the USSR and the PRC. It is dangerous for all European countries and for the whole world since it is essentially a disguise and camouflage for the Maoists' hegemonic plans--plans which they want to implement by dragging all mankind into another world war.

The Maoists' maneuvers, aimed at undermining detente in Europe, at nullifying the results of World War II and at questioning the inviolability of borders and the political and territorial status quo on the continent, also represent a paramount danger for all European countries, both capitalist and socialist.

Nor can Peking's "experience" in organizing political provocations and in setting some states against others fail to prompt alertness, for it is precisely China that incited Phnom Penh to adventurist aggressive action against Vietnam. Of course, the peoples of the European states are opposed to Peking making use of this "experience" in one form or another on the European Continent.

The Maoists are striving in every way possible to camouflage their real plans and to blunt the people's vigilance regarding their policy. However, the point of Peking's "smiling tactics" and perfidious game is unclear only to those who are reluctant to understand. The Maoists' intrigues and machinations hostile to detente and peace on the European Continent must be exposed and demonstrated.

MALIN COMMENTS ON PRC LEADERS' 'TUSSLE' FOR POWER

LD311748Y Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Asia 1130 GMT 31 Aug 78 LD

[Excerpts] In Peking, the PEOPLE'S DAILY describes as an example to be followed the wall posters that appeared in the Chinese capital's Tienanmen Square during the unrest that erupted there in April 1976. Our news analyst, Sergey Malin, comments:

At the time of those events, however, the Chinese mass media described the unrest as counterrevolutionary incidents and the people involved as hooligans and toughs. Experts view the partial rehabilitation of those persons and praise for them in the press as another move toward the total re-evaluation of the April 1976 events. Should that be so, the results might tell on the position of the influential Chinese leader, Teng Hsiao-ping, who fell from grace when the Tienanmen unrest was quelled. Ever since Teng Hsiao-ping was rehabilitated in July 1977, the Peking hierarchy has actually had two leaders. The 74-year-old Teng Hsiao-ping, whom Hua Kuo-feng was forced to readmit to the ruling hierarchy and to make his deputy, has been gaining influence and power steadily. The political destinies of both those leaders is intertwined with the Tienanmen events of April 1976. It was due to them that Teng Hsiao-ping suffered his second political shipwreck. It is therefore understandable that the energetic Teng Hsiao-ping is out to reassess those events, while Hua Kuo-feng is counteracting those attempts to get him out of the saddle.

The very first demand to review the Tienanmen events was founded in January 1977, even before Teng Hsiao-ping was rehabilitated. Coupled with it was the demand that persons responsible for quelling the unrest be punished. That referred primarily to the municipal administration of Peking and to its chief, Wu Teh, member of the Politburo of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee. Ever since, charges of bloody suppression of the masses have been (?recalled) in wall posters, naming the leaders of the capital's party and revolutionary committees as the culprits. The onslaught is believed to be pushed by Teng Hsiao-ping, and the PEOPLE'S DAILY article is apparently the result. The administration of the Chinese capital, the recognized fortress of Hua Kuo-feng, has over the years been thoroughly purged.

The rehabilitation of the April 1976 demonstrators and reprisals against persons responsible are not limited to Peking [word indistinct]. Despite all efforts, Teng Hsiao-ping has not managed to get results. The former decision of the Politburo of the Chinese Communist Party's Central Committee on events in Tienanmen Square remains in force. His personal foe, Wu Teh, retains his post and his chief rival, Hua Kuo-feng, is still top man in the Chinese hierarchy, and the Peking leadership remains deeply divided and the outcome of the tussle is still far from clear. The result of the unending behind-the-scenes struggle of these two factions, both in the capital and in the provinces, is (?tension) and uncertainty. And although the people of China are the ones to suffer most, the peoples of other Asian states are also following with some anxiety the internal crisis developed in China, for there is always the possibility that the Chinese leaders might try to resolve the internal crisis by undertaking new ventures against their southern neighbors.

PROPOSED PRC TRADE WITH TAIWAN THROUGH HONG KONG REPORTED

LD512028Y Moscow TASS in English 1941 GMT 31 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Tokyo, August 31, TASS--The Japanese newspaper YOMIURI carries a dispatch from Hong Kong which, referring to competent circles of that British colony, which is on the territory of China, reports that establishment of contacts will start in that form or other between Peking and Taipei regime in the near future.

As is reported by the Hong Kong newspaper TINTIN YATBAO, "Chinese official," has said that in the capital of the People's Republic of China they count on the services of Chinese traders residing in Hong Kong, in the development of China-Taiwan trade relations, and that establishment of such links "would be welcomed by Peking."

COMMENTARY NOTES PRC SUPPORT FOR LAOS' VANG PAO

BK511044Y Moscow in Lao to Laos 1430 GMT 30 Aug 78 BK

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Hong Kong press circles report that Vang Pao has secretly visited China. As the majority of the Lao people know well the name of their clandestine general, whom they call General Dam [black], we will talk briefly about his biography.

Vang Pao is a member of the Meo tribe, which is from the mountains of Laos. He served in the French colonial army as a sergeant. During the U.S. imperialist war of aggression and intervention, Vang Pao was a CIA stooge and was thus appointed commander of a special force containing mercenaries and murderers. In serving the interests of the CIA, this special force was used to counter the patriotic Lao forces. Vang Pao's services were well rewarded by his bosses. Moreover, he became rich by engaging in the drug trade. Following the defeat of the interventionists and the reactionaries, Vang Pao, fearing reprisal for the numerous crimes he had committed, fled to foreign countries.

We thus raise the question: Why was this contemptible man invited to visit China? The answer is: Previously, with the cooperation and support of his CIA boss, Vang Pao mapped out a plan to establish an empire in the northern part of Laos which is inhabited by a large number of the Lao Soung tribal people. According to the plan, Vang Pao and his people want to create this empire and turn it into a fortress to oppose the patriotic Lao forces. News sources report that the plan has evoked considerable interest in Peking. Observers in Asia note that Peking desires the above [word indistinct]. This means that it will materialize the dark design which the CIA failed to realize.

Commenting on Vang Pao's Peking visit, Hanoi Radio reported that it is apparent that Peking is taking the place of the CIA. Vang Pao's lessons are very valuable to Peking. It is crystal clear that Peking has a policy of making Vang Pao chief of the counterrevolutionary groups that have recently been operating in northern Laos. French news sources believe that Peking has offered assistance to these counterrevolutionaries. It (is true) that in supporting and backing the antigovernment elements in Burma, Thailand and other countries that border with China, the Peking leaders want these countries to obey them. In accord with this intention, Peking has launched slanderous propaganda campaigns against Socialist Vietnam and has instigated the Kampuchean authorities to conduct military provocations against Vietnam. This is an expansionist line which the present Peking leaders, whose foreign policy runs counter to Mao's teachings, are pursuing toward the countries in Southeast Asia. This is attested to by the meeting and reception given to Vang Pao, who has sold out the country and betrayed the Lao people's interests, and by their promises that the counterrevolutionaries will be given assistance. The LPR, which is building socialist foundations, is also a target of this policy.

The destructive sabotage activities by the imperialist forces and the expansionists have been severely condemned by the entire Lao people. The newspaper SIANG PASASON says that such acts are aimed at shattering the unity among the Lao population, which is made up of various nationalities and tribes, and at separating Laos from fraternal socialist countries. The newspaper has called on the Lao people to further strengthen unity, heighten vigilance and strive to defend the fruits of the revolution.

PRC ECONOMIC POLICY CRITICIZED IN RESEARCHERS' MONOGRAPH

LD301524Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1037 GMT 30 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, 30 Aug--A collective monograph entitled "The Socioeconomic Structure and Economic Policy of the PRC," written by the Far East Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences, has just been published. A group of specialists on the PRC led by Mikhail Sladkovskiy, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, has been making a thorough study for 7 years of PRC party and state documents, the Chinese press, and works by foreign researchers devoted to the Chinese economy.

The collective work by Soviet scientists has shown once again that one of the basic tendencies in the Maoists' economic policy has been the creation of a military-industrial complex, to the detriment of the civil branches of the economy. The slogan "relying on our own strength," and the formation of closed, artificial economies, in which not only surplus but also part of the essential produce is confiscated from the working people, is aimed at giving preferential development to the military industry. The Peking leadership is deliberately keeping the population at the lowest level of consumption. The monograph says that the "discipline of hunger" long ago became one of the most effective means of conducting the Maoists' economic line.

Starting a crude campaign of slander against the USSR and other socialist countries, the Maoists have broken the naturally developed ties between the PRC and the socialist world. Their adventurist policy, ignoring objective economic laws, has led to a slowdown of the country's rate of development and to the loss of the Chinese working people's basic gains. This is convincingly revealed in the book.

Mikhail Nikolskiy, executive editor of the publication and candidate of economic sciences, said in a conversation with a TASS correspondent that, "The authors have tried to give an impression of the socioeconomic processes and economic policy of the Chinese leadership over the last 25 years. The results of this work have convinced us that in the PRC during the fifties all the conditions existed for building a socialist society. However, socialist construction did not fall in with the plans of Mao Tse-tung's group, which had grabbed

"At the same time we cannot deny even now the presence of certain socialist trends in the PRC's economy that Western Sinologists gloat over. The sprouts of socialism, though trampled by the Maoists, have not perished. There is still a chance that the PRC may return to the path of consistent socialist construction," Mikhail Nikolskiy said in conclusion.

EAST EUROPE. SWEDISH COMMENT ON CRIMEA SUMMIT PARLEYS

LD311435Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Aug 78 p 4 LD

[TASS roundup: "An Unchanging Course"]

[Text] 29 August--The report published in the Soviet press on the CPSU Central Committee Politburo's examination of the results of the friendly meetings held in the Crimea between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and leaders of socialist countries is continuing to be commented on widely by the foreign press.

During the bilateral meetings in the Crimea, Czechoslovakia's RUDE PRAVO writes, it was again noted that decisive merit in the staunch struggle for peace and the security of peoples belongs to the CPSU and its Central Committee. The outstanding personal contribution of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev to implementing the Leninist peace program put forward by the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses was again stressed.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo, the newspaper stresses, noted the need for further active efforts by the socialist states and collaboration among them in the interests of strengthening and deepening detente as the leading tendency in international life. This conclusion mobilizes the states of the socialist community, which are implementing a joint coordinated foreign policy, to a still more resolute struggle to advance the cause of peace and social progress.

The Crimea meetings marked an important page in the history of the socialist community's struggle to consolidate its unity and cohesion.

Bulgaria's RABOTNICHESKO DELO stresses the Soviet Union's firm determination, together with its friends and allies, to continue, in the international situation which has now arisen, its consistent course of deepening the process of detente, curbing the arms race and extending mutually advantageous cooperation among states. The newspaper indicates the need to firmly oppose any steps which could undermine the process of detente and return international development to the times of the cold war. The CPSU Central Committee Politburo stressed the serious danger to the cause of peace and socialism represented by the actions of China's present leaders.

The document's general optimistic spirit produces a strong impression, the newspaper notes.

The Crimea meetings, Poland's GLOS PRACY notes, will have great significance for the further development of fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between the CPSU, the Soviet state and the communist parties and peoples of the socialist community. Their results confirmed the complete unity and complete identity of viewpoints of the leaders of socialist countries on the danger represented by the deployment of arms by the United States and other NATO countries. Guided by the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, the Soviet Union, together with its friends and allies, will persistently strive to deepen the process of detente. In presenting the document, the newspaper indicates that the CPSU Central Committee Politburo stressed the serious danger represented for the cause of peace and socialism by the actions of the present Chinese leaders. The Chinese leadership, GLOS PRACY writes, do not stop at direct expansionist actions. Evidence of this is provided by China's flagrant chauvinistic pressure on Vietnam.

The Romanian press publishes a brief report to the effect that the CPSU Central Committee Politburo has examined the results of L.I. Brezhnev's friendly meetings with leaders of socialist countries.

The meetings in the Crimea, Yugoslavia's POLITIKA writes, enjoy the reputation of very important annual dialogs held with the aim of strengthening alliance links between the socialist community countries. Analyzing the results of L.I. Brezhnev's talks with the leaders of socialist countries, the conclusion can be drawn that the CPSU will continue to exert active efforts for the collaboration of all socialist countries in the interest of strengthening and deepening the detente as the leading tendency in international life.

The document stresses, Sweden's SVENSKA DAGBLADET indicates, that the Chinese leaders' actions represent a serious danger to the cause of peace and socialism. The newspaper directs attention to the document's criticism of the attempts by the United States and certain NATO states to interfere in socialist states' internal affairs under the cover of hypocritical campaigns on imaginary "violations of human rights" in those countries.

KAPITONOV CONFERS WITH BULGARIAN PEOPLE'S CONTROL AIDE

LD311223Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Aug 78 p 4 LD

[Unattributed report: "Conversation at CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] A delegation of the Bulgarian State and People's Control Committee headed by K. Trichkov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the republic's Council of Ministers and chairman of the Bulgarian State and People's Control Committee, visited the Soviet Union 21-25 August.

The Bulgarian comrades acquainted themselves with the work experience of People's Control organs, had talks at the USSR People's Control Committee and the Armenian SSR People's Control Committee and met with the people's controllers of a number of industrial and agricultural enterprises. A meeting with the delegation was held at the Armenian CP Central Committee.

I.V. Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, received K. Trichkov, chairman of the Bulgarian State and People's Control Committee, and had a warm and friendly conversation with him in which A.M. Shkolnikov, chairman of the USSR People's Control Committee, participated.

LESECHKO ATTENDS CSSR RECEPTION MARKING SLOVAK UPRISING

LD311037Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Aug 78 Morning Edition p 3 LD

[Text] On 28 August C. Lovetinsky, CSSR ambassador to the USSR, held a reception on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the Slovak national uprising.

The reception was attended by M.A. Lesechko, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; O.B. Rahkanin, first deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee department, and others.

BRIEFS

NEW POLISH CONSUL IN KIEV--On 28 August Ukrainian Minister of Foreign Affairs Shevel received Wladyslaw Nowak, Polish consul general in Kiev, in connection with the latter's assuming his office. A friendly conversation was held. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 28 Aug 78 AU]

AFP: BODIES OF SOVIET AIRMEN FOUND IN NORWAY

TA311307Y Paris AFP in English 1300 GMT 31 Aug 78 TA

[Text] Oslo, Aug 31 (AFP)--The bodies of three Soviet airmen were found today in the wreckage of a huge Soviet military plane on Hopen Island, Spitzbergen, the Norwegian Military Command announced.

The plane, believed to be a Tupolev-126 Moss, usually carries six to ten crew. It was believed to have crashed last Monday. Norwegian radio technicians, manning a small Norwegian radio station on the Hopen, are thought to have detected it.

A spokesman for the Norwegian Military Command said today it was unusual for planes from the Soviet Union or other countries to operate in this area.

UK PRESS CALLS FOR RAF BUILDUP TO OFFSET 'SOVIET THREAT'

LD311936Y Moscow TASS in English 1815 GMT 31 Aug 78 LD

["The Soviet Scare Is Needed Again"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, August 31, TASS--TASS commentator Vyacheslav Kuznetsov writes:

On Wednesday the military commentator of the PRESS ASSOCIATION Agency, which supplies news to British provincial press organs, delivered an article lamenting the deplorable state of Great Britain's anti-aircraft defences. His concern for this service is due, to believe him, to Britain being a priority target of a Soviet air attack. Today this theme has been taken up by the central British press. Thus, the military commentator of the DAILY EXPRESS Chapman Fincher outlines the view of high-ranking airforce commanders who also clamour for boosting Great Britain's anti-aircraft defence system. A high-ranking spokesman of the Defence Ministry hastened to state that the government recently decided on measures to strengthen the system.

What is behind this obviously inspired British press campaign for a build-up of the British Royal Air Force?

As is known, at last May's Washington session of the North Atlantic alliance, the heads of state and government of participating NATO countries, pressured by the Pentagon, adopted a long-term plan for building up armaments and took obligations to increase their countries' military budgets by 3 percent annually. Committing itself along with other NATO countries, Britain is now facing the problem of raising the necessary money. Since increasing military spending requires a corresponding slashing of social allocations, this evokes criticism, coming not only from the working sections of the population, but from the left wing of the ruling Labour Party, and attempts are being made to justify this course. This, obviously, is the reason for unfolding the current campaign of scaring the ordinary Englishman by the mythical Soviet threat.

There is no need to prove that the Soviet Union threatens nobody, least of all Britain, and its spending on defence is being reduced from year to year, that the USSR is constantly making concrete initiatives in the disarmament field. One must merely stress that the mythical Soviet military threat is brought out every time when military-monopoly quarters want to prove the need for a new round in the arms race. This time this unseemly task has been shouldered by the military commentator of the PRESS ASSOCIATION agency, followed by the other British papers.

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USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
WEST EUROPE & CANADA

PORTUGUESE PEOPLE 'WARY' OF NEW GOVERNMENT'S PROGRAM

LD312152Y Moscow TASS in English 2144 GMT 31 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Lisbon, August 31, TASS--TASS correspondent Sergey Staroselskiy reports:

Portugal's new government, headed by Nobre da Costa, are actively preparing a program which is to be submitted to the Assembly of the republic before September 7. Already at this stage some statements, made by the prime minister and members of his cabinet, indicate the main directions of this program.

The Portuguese democratic circles have been satisfied with Nobre da Costa's promise to act strictly within the framework of the constitution and the existing legislation, considering the alignment of the political forces in parliament. But some aspects make them wary.

The new prime minister, for instance, declared the intention to make a trip to Alentejo to familiarize himself with the situation in the agrarian reform zone. He declares for realization of the reactionary act which envisages the return of a part of the expropriated lands to the former owners.

The main directions in the new government's foreign policy are also known in general. In an interview to the newspaper DIARIO DE NOTICIAS Foreign Minister Correia Gagou has stressed the intention to continue on the whole the foreign policy line of the previous cabinet. For him there "can be no doubt of Portugal's continued participation in NATO." He considers it "necessary" that the country should join the Common Market. The foreign minister also declared for "expansion of Portuguese export markets" and for the development of all-round relations with young African states.

The lot of the new cabinet now depends on the results of the discussion of the governmental program in the Assembly of the republic. If neither of the four parliamentary groups tables a resolution rejecting the program, it will be adopted without vote. The biggest political parties, demonstrating on the whole a restrained attitude to the new government, expect the discussion at the Assembly of the republic to make the final decision. The stand of the Social-Democratic Centre has sharply changed in the recent days. The only party, which immediately expressed satisfaction with Nobre da Costa's appointment to the premiership, the Social Democratic Centre now criticizes him and asserts that "the Portuguese people's hopes have been disappointed". The local press regards such a turn as yet another political manoeuvre of the Social-Democratic Centre, the more so that the leaders of the party have again insistently started talking on a possibility of attaining a new governmental agreement with the socialists.

SOVIET-BELGIAN TRADE DEVELOPING SUCCESSFULLY

LD311031Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Aug 78 p 1 LD

[Text] Brussels, 22 August, TASS--Soviet-Belgian trade cooperation is continuing to develop successfully. Statistics published in the Belgian capital attest to this.

Over the last 7 years the volume of trade between the USSR and the Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union has quadrupled and in 1977 stood at R592 million.

Belgium maintains close contacts with its Soviet partners in the sphere of trade in petroleum products, timber and timber materials, and cotton. The Soviet Union supplies metallurgical equipment, rolled ferrous metals, trucks, tractors, ball bearings, clocks, watches and precision instruments to the markets of the Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union.

At the same time the Soviet Union imports Belgian items--chemical products, steel pipes and consumer goods.

SYRIA'S KHADDAM MEETS WITH KOSYGIN, ENDS USSR VISIT

Meeting With Kosygin

LD311627Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1940 GMT 31 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, 31 August--In the Kremlin, Aleksey Kosygin, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received Abd al-Halim Khaddam, member of the leadership of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of the Syrian Arab Republic, who is in the Soviet Union on an official friendly visit.

During the talk, which took place in a businesslike and friendly atmosphere, there was an exchange of views on questions pertaining to the further development of Soviet-Syrian cooperation in various spheres and also on topical international problems of mutual interest, particularly the problem of a Near East settlement.

Both sides expressed their satisfaction with the state of relations between the USSR and Syria. It was noted that the constantly developing Soviet-Syrian friendly cooperation is in the interest of the peoples of both countries and serves the cause of establishing a just and lasting peace in the Near East.

In discussing the Near East situation in light of recent events, it was stressed that the tense situation in this area is being increased by new attempts to split the Arab peoples and foist capitulationist conditions on them--conditions which suit only Israel and certain imperialist forces which support it. Rejecting the path of partial separate deals, the Soviet Union and Syria will continue consistently to strive for the elimination of the consequences of Israeli aggression and for a fundamental, comprehensive settlement of the Near East problem that will respond to the legitimate interests of all peoples of the area.

Results of Visit Reviewed

LD312056Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 31 Aug 78 LD

[Text] The Soviet-Syrian talks held as part of the official visit of Mr 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, member of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party Command, and Syrian deputy prime minister and foreign minister, to the Soviet Union, have ended in Moscow.

Mr Khaddam was received by Soviet Premier Aleksey Kosygin and had talks with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko. The talks, held in an atmosphere of friendship and understanding, covered the situation in the Middle East and dealt with a number of important issues related to the development of Soviet-Syrian cooperation in various fields.

One can say that the primary result of the Soviet-Syrian encounter and talks has been the determination of both sides to strengthen and expand continuously the friendship between the Soviet Union and the Syrian Arab Republic and the Soviet and Syrian peoples, a friendship based on the unity of their fundamental interests. The identity of views of both sides has been stressed regarding--among many other matters--[word indistinct] the position to the forthcoming tripartite Camp David meeting between the leaders of the United States, Egypt and Israel.

Declarations made by the two sides demonstrated that the Soviet Union and Syria denounce the road of separate deals which, far from leading to peace in the Middle East, encourages the aggressors and their sponsors. In this respect, it has been underlined that a Middle East settlement can be reached only through the joint efforts of all interested parties. The Soviet-Syrian talks in Moscow have once more stressed that in the struggle for a just peace in the Middle East an extremely important role must be played, in the present circumstances, by the cohesion of the progressive Arab states and the PLO, and by the coordination of their actions and the strengthening of their friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. The Soviet Union, for its part, will continue, as Andrey Gromyko said, to show solidarity with the Arab peoples who are struggling to eliminate the consequences of the Israeli aggression and for the achievement of a just and lasting settlement in the Middle East.

Mr 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam has highly praised Soviet support for the just cause of the Arabs and said that the Soviet Union has proved by its unswerving position that it is a loyal friend of the Arabs.

Khaddam Leaves Moscow

LD011026Y Moscow TASS in English 1003 GMT 1 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 1, TASS--'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, member of the leadership of the Arab Socialist Ba'ath Party, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister of the Syrian Arab Republic, left Moscow for home today. He was staying in the Soviet Union on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

Before departure 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam said in a conversation with a TASS correspondent that Syrian-Soviet talks held in Moscow were useful and passed in the spirit of friendship and mutual understanding. They will promote further strengthening of friendship between our peoples and countries. We exchanged opinions on questions of interest to us, he said.

The Soviet Union, 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam said, always declared and declares in support of just struggle of Arab peoples against imperialism and Zionism, for withdrawal of Israeli troops from occupied Arab lands, in support of lawful rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to create an independent state. The Soviet Union supports Arab peoples in solution of all their problems.

In connection with the coming talks in Camp David, 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam said: These talks mean a new step toward betrayal of national rights and aspirations of Arab peoples. These are new steps that suit Israel.

The distinguished guest was seen off from the airport by member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and other officials.

Syria's ambassador in the USSR, Jabr al-Kafri, was among the send-off party.

Corrections, Variations to Gromyko Speech

The following is a correction to the item entitled "Gromyko, Syrian Foreign Minister Exchange Luncheon Toasts," which was published in the 31 August Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, Page F 1:

Page F 1, paragraph two, line five should read . . . Soviet Union will continue to help strengthen and develop our relations with Syria constantly, particularly as there is all the objective bases for this.

As Brezhnev said . . . rewording.

The following variations to the same item are taken from the Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 August version which appeared on page 4 under the headline "In a Friendly Atmosphere":

Page F 1, paragraph three, line three in PRAVDA reads . . . against any manifestations of imperialist aggression . . . subbing "any manifestations" for "new aspects."

Same page, paragraph four, line one in PRAVDA reads . . . the enemies of the establishment of a lasting peace in the . . . subbing "establishment of lasting" for "a just."

Page F 3, paragraph two, last line reads . . . Arab peoples.

In order to cover up the aforementioned plans . . . supplying queried word.

SOVIET MEDIA CONTINUE ASSESSMENT OF CAMP DAVID TALKS

Morozov on Egyptian Crisis

LD311445Y Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 27 Aug 78 p 3 LD

[N. Morozov article: "Heavy Baggage"]

[Excerpts] According to a report in the Egyptian newspaper AL-AHRAR, on 21 August Egyptian Prime Minister M. Salim informed a session of the Political Bureau of the ruling Arab Socialist Party that he handed As-Sadat his letter of resignation, which the president accepted. It was also reported that the question of forming a new government will be resolved after As-Sadat's meeting with Carter and Israeli Prime Minister Begin at Camp David, which is planned, as is known, for 5 September. The very next day, however, the aforesaid newspaper report was "denied" by an official Egyptian spokesman. Following this, A. as-Sawi, Egyptian minister of information and culture, also denied "persistent rumors" of the resignation of members of the Egyptian Government.

Both the report of the resignation of M. Salim--in fact the second-ranking member of the Egyptian leadership--and the official denials in this connection--which are quite understandable in view of As-Sadat's upcoming meeting with Carter and Begin, attest existence of disagreements within the country's ruling circles and the internal political difficulties which are natural consequences of the conditions of economic crisis and a hopeless foreign policy in which Egypt finds itself.

Last January the country was shaken by big demonstrations staged by Helwan workers and Cairo University students. Discontent is being shown not only by ordinary people living on the edge of hunger and poverty but also by part of the national bourgeoisie, the intelligentsia and even religious circles. In May, Deputy Prime Minister al-Qaysuni and Ash-Shadhili, ambassador to Portugal, resigned in protest against As-Sadat's domestic policy and his separate talks with Israel.

"As-Sadat's peace initiative and his separate talks with Israel, his deep isolation in the Arab world, his overtly hostile policy toward national and Arab patriotic forces--all this has resulted in Egypt's losing the high authority and respect won by the country at the time of An-Nasir. At the moment when Presidents Carter and As-Sadat are staking their political future on the success of the Camp David meeting, the Egyptian president is encountering difficulties inside the country. Uneasiness is reigning in Egypt's ruling political class. This is indicated by such symptoms as critical statements by An-Nasir's former confidant, Haykal, and the resignation of powerful Foreign Minister Isma'il Fahmi," the French newspaper LE FIGARO writes in an article with a characteristic headline: "Egypt: Uneasiness in the Ruling Class."

In May, too, the so-called referendum was held and a law passed on national unity and social peace--a law which virtually proscribes criticism of the regime. As a mark of protest, the National Progressive Party adopted a decision to freeze its activities, and the leadership of the bourgeois Wafd Party, which was reconstituted last February, announced its decision to cease its activities. In order to insure support for the regime and its domestic and foreign policy, one month ago As-Sadat informed the People's Assembly of his decision to create his own National Democratic Party. The ruling circles are doing their utmost to accelerate its creation. The formation of a founding committee was announced on 5 August. Less than a week later, As-Sadat advanced five principles on which its program and rules are to be based. A few days after this a session of the founding committee was held at which the draft program was read out. It is planned to hold the party's founding congress in September. As-Sadat has already been proclaimed party chairman with Vice President H. Mubarak as his deputy.

As can be seen from official publications, the new party's program is based on the Egyptian version of "democratic socialism" with its idea of "social solidarity" as an "alternative to the principle of class struggle" and, at the same time, to the "egoism of the capitalist world." However, its collection of demagogic slogans--such as "Food for Every Mouth" and "Housing for Every Family"--and calls for "Socialism of Welfare, Not Poverty," and "Socialism of Creation, Not Destruction" can mislead no one.

The creation of the new party--designed to rally As-Sadat's supporters organizationally in order to try to escape the current economic and foreign policy crisis situation and to divert the attention of leftist and rightist critics of the regime from its inability to resolve the problems facing the country--has served as a fresh exacerbation of disagreements within the ruling circles. Even though the majority of deputies of the Arab Socialist Party have adopted a decision on "collective association" with "As-Sadat's party," a number of its leading members has come out against such activities, in the opinion of the newspaper AL-AHRAR, is linked precisely with the deep split which has come about in this connection.

The attempts by Egypt's ruling circles to strengthen their positions in the country by means of dubious internal political maneuvers and, at the same time, to enhance their authority in the Western world will hardly be successful. Such "cardinal measures" will be unable to extricate Egypt from the deadend situation into which the country has been taken by its ruling circles, who are abandoning An-Nasir's legacy inside the country and taking the path of separate deals with the Israeli aggressor.

Internal political difficulties, the grave economic situation, the weakness of the political organization designed to insure the implementation of the regime's line, a profound foreign policy isolation in the Arab world--this is the political baggage As-Sadat is taking to Camp David. This will naturally make his position at the talks with Carter and Begin rather weak and vulnerable.

TASS on U.S. Plan

LD311704Y Moscow TASS in English 1643 GMT 31 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 31, TASS--U.S. President James Carter confirmed recent reports in the Western press concerning U.S. intentions to send troops to the Middle East in order to "guarantee" the Egyptian-Israeli separate peace agreement now being prepared. At a press conference in Idaho, the chief U.S. executive stated that during the forthcoming meeting with As-Sadat and Begin at Camp David he may offer to deploy American troops on the West Bank of the Jordan River and in the Gaza sector.

Meanwhile, Washington has admitted that the idea of an American military presence in the Middle East has been in the air for a long time. According to White House Press Secretary Powell, the question has been on the agenda "always".

Commentators feel the realization of such plans may merely lead to the replacement of the Israeli occupation of Arab territories by an American occupation. It is obvious that the Middle East situation, far from normalizing, will thereby be aggravated still more.

Nevertheless, according to the British paper THE DAILY TELEGRAPH, Egypt will not object to the dispatch of American military units to the West Bank of the Jordan. As to Israel, according to the Washington POST, its government met with the U.S. President's proposal coolly. Tel Aviv believes that Israeli troops must remain the main pillar of security on occupied territories after concluding any peace agreement. In the view of officials at the Israeli Foreign Ministry, quoted by the Washington POST, the creation of American Air Force bases on the Sinai Peninsula is quite probable, but U.S. troops on the occupied West Bank of the Jordan cannot replace the Israeli military presence in that territory.

The situation that has developed during the separate Egyptian-Israeli negotiations was discussed yesterday at an extraordinary session of the A.R.E. National Security Council. According to the paper AL-AHRAM, President As-Sadat maintained at the session that in Camp David the Egyptian delegation will work for a general settlement of the Middle East conflict. This, he said, presupposes the rejection of any "partial, bilateral, provisional or stage-by-stage" solution of the problem.

Observers draw attention to the fact that every time a new round of negotiations with Israel is expected, the Egyptian President resorts to empty declarations about his striving for a just and lasting Middle East peace. As-Sadat uses this device with the only purpose of somehow concealing his readiness to new concessions in the separate bargaining at the expense of the Arab peoples' interests.

The political manoeuvres by the parties to the forthcoming Camp David talks are firmly condemned by the press of the Arab countries. The Damascus paper AL-BATH points out that the forthcoming tripartite meeting will be a culmination of U.S. efforts to change the balance of forces in the Middle East in Washington's favour. While ignoring the role of the U.N. and the Geneva peace conference, the paper stresses, the U.S. is encouraging separate variants of settling the Middle East conflict. It believes that leaning on Israel as the advance imperialist base in the Middle East, and involving As-Sadat in the sphere of its influence, will enable Washington to dispose of the destinies of the region's peoples at will.

However, AL-BATH recalls that the Arab peoples will allow no one to usurp their rights. Their destinies cannot be decided at Camp David.

More on U.S. Plan

LD312112Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 31 Aug 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] As the date of the new round of Egyptian-Israeli separate talks at Camp David, with U.S. participation, draws nearer the plan to station U.S. troops in the Middle East becomes more evident. This plan emerged for the first time last month when the New York TIMES published a report that the project of securing a U.S. military presence in the Middle East should come as part of a guarantee for an Egyptian-Israeli deal.

Now, a number of American papers reaffirm the existence of this dangerous scheme propounded by the U.S. Government. In its 30 August issue, for instance, the Washington POST openly said that at Camp David President Carter would put forward proposals that include setting up a U.S. air base in the Sinai Peninsula and stationing U.S. troops on the West Bank.

At the same time, plans are being hatched in the United States for setting up a bloc of pro-U.S. reactionary regimes and forces in the Middle East. In this respect, the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR said that such an idea could materialize in the form of a treaty similar to NATO, which will be joined by the United States as a full member. A name has even been given to this new imperialist bloc: Middle East Treaty Organization, or METO.

In other words, the objective is to drag Egypt and certain other Arab countries into a bloc that would include the United States and Israel. [Words indistinct] the United States will benefit from such a bloc and strengthen and expand its positions in this oil-rich region. Such a bloc will also enable Israel to retain its spoils forever at the expense of the Palestinian people and other Arab peoples.

These are the new designs planned by the organizers of the Camp David meeting for the Middle East peoples, in addition to the surrender settlement of the Middle East problem they have also hatched for them.

'Arafat Interview on Talks

LD312046Y Moscow TASS in English 1920 GMT 31 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Rome, August 31, TASS--The coming Camp David meeting between U.S. President James Carter, as-Sadat and Begin is yet another attempt to by-pass the Palestinian problem and the question of ensuring the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine. This has been stated in an interview to the newspaper of Italian communists L'UNITA by Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

The meeting, he stressed, will hardly bring anything but vague declarations aimed at saving the deadlocked "initiative" of the Egyptian president. This American-Israeli conspiracy, Yasir 'Arafat said, has the aim to bar the legitimate representatives of the Palestinian people from the quest for peace in the Middle East and to impose Israeli conditions of "settlement" upon the peoples of the area. This has nothing in common with real efforts to attain a fair and firm solution of the Middle East conflict, he stressed.

PAPER SCORES U.S., PRC DESIGNS ON MIDDLE EAST

LD311249Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Aug 78 p 3 LD

[TASS report: "In One Harness"]

[Text] New York, 29 August--While playing the role of "Near East arbiter," the United States is in fact nurturing dangerous plans to establish its permanent military presence in the Near East, which is rich in oil and occupies an important strategic position.

As the well-informed CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR writes, officials in the U.S. administration state that the White House is now considering a variant of the plan for the establishment of this presence by considerably increasing the number of U.S. "technical advisers" on the pretext of observing troop movements in the buffer zone created in the Sinai Peninsula in accordance with the Egyptian-Israeli troop disengagement agreement. "resident J. Carter," the newspaper points out, "also does not exclude the possibility that U.S. ground or naval forces may be deployed in the Near East, either as an 'independent force' or as part of the so-called 'joint Arab forces.'"

The projected sending of U.S. troops to the Near East is just the first step in the fulfillment of the United States' far-reaching plans to create a "regional military bloc" along the lines of NATO, the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR continues. It is precisely this dangerous idea that Z. Brzezinski, the U.S. President's assistant for national security, has long nurtured. According to his design, this bloc, which would be given the name of "Near East Treaty Organization" could include Israel and also certain conservative Arab regimes, including Egypt and Saudi Arabia. In this team the United States intends to take on the role of "full and equal partner."

Within the framework of these plans, the United States would also like to get its hands on the strategically important military base created by Israel on the occupied West Bank of the Jordan.

Beirut, 29 August--Washington's militarist designs on the Near East, it is being pointed out here, are supported by China's recent steps aimed at establishing links with anti-popular regimes in this region. Newspapers are writing of the PRC's intentions to assist the reactionary ruler of the Sultanate of Oman in the struggle against national liberation movements in the Arab world. It has also become known that China is building bridges with Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates to seek a rapprochement and the establishment of diplomatic relations with them.

The intrigues of Washington and Peking, which are directed against the freedom and independence of the peoples of the Near East, are creating legitimate anger and indignation in the Arab world and are encountering a decisive rebuff from the independent states of this region.

Trips by Chinese delegations and the conclusion of deals to supply China with modern weapons, as well as Hua Kuo-feng's current tour, are designed to strengthen the PRC's military and economic potential and its political positions, the newspaper AL-LIWA' writes. This policy pursued by China, the article points out, is dangerous precisely because in recent years Peking has adopted a policy of rapprochement with Washington and based its policy on a hostile attitude toward the USSR, the other socialist states and nonaligned countries.

This policy, AL-LIWA' emphasizes, is causing great alarm among all the world's peoples, including the Arab peoples. The Soviet Union, AL-LIWA' writes, firmly opposes the conspiracies of the forces of imperialism and reaction, and therefore any political action directed against the USSR and its peace-loving policy in the international arena contradicts the fundamental interests of the peoples throughout the world.

MOSCOW CONTINUES TO REPORT HUA KUO-FENG'S VISIT TO IRAN

Sergeyev Commentary

LD311810Y Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1600 GMT 31 Aug 78 LD

[Excerpts] China's premier, Hua Kuo-feng, currently on a visit to Iran, has spoken at a banquet in Tehran. Our commentary has been prepared by Boris Sergeyev.

News agency reports say that the speech was full of calls for struggle against domination. China's premier, in fact, repeated what he said in Romania and Yugoslavia. The slogan of struggle against domination has been addressed by the Peking leaders many a time to the peoples in Asia as well. The high-ranking Chinese diplomats who have visited Bangladesh, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and the Philippines in recent months, the diplomats who tried hard to involve these Asian countries in the orbit of Chinese foreign policy, used the same slogan of struggle against domination. One of the points in the treaty which China has signed with Japan has much to say about struggle against domination. Premier Hua Kuo-feng has just reiterated the Chinese slogan in Iran. Observers feel that China hopes to form a kind of united front which China will head.

Characteristically, the Asian public has shown a measure of caution. The Chinese leaders have made it clear that the would-be front is aimed against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, and for that matter all the nations pursuing a policy that prevents the Chinese leaders from carrying out their great power plans.

It is an open secret that China is strongly against less tensions, against disarmament and against equality and cooperation, a point at variance with most nonaligned countries in Asia and it has many other differences with them where world policies are concerned. Take, for one, the negative attitude of the nonaligned nations toward the military blocs and bilateral unions in Asia which the United States patronizes.

The Peking leaders do not even hesitate to make advances to the members of the aggressive military bloc, CENTO. They have quite practical goals in mind. You'll remember that China has always wanted to buy weapons from the West and some of the CENTO member countries have impressive stocks of modern weapons which they have been receiving from the United States. So Peking is once again keeping the accent on what it wants in its Asian policy and in its relations with the nonaligned countries in Asia. It obviously gives preferences to groups that call for military preparations in Asia, the groups that press to set up military alliances and revive the ones that have nearly disappeared from the world scene, the groups that damage the policy of peace, relaxation, disarmament and nonalignment.

Further Reaction Cited

LD312124Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 31 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Regarding the reports on Hua Kuo-feng's current visit to Iran, newspapers throughout the world draw attention to Peking's attempts to secure a rapprochement with Saudi Arabia and other Arab Gulf countries. The Iranian paper ETTELAAT, for example, says in this respect that Hua Kuo-feng will seek assistance from Iran. Many observers regard Peking's present drive toward a rapprochement with Riyadh as a new expression of the change of its Middle East and gulf area policy--a change from supporting the liberation movements to entering into blocs with reactionary circles.

Evidence of this change in policy can be seen in Peking's recognition of Sultan Qabus' agent, pro-imperialist regime in Oman and the establishment of diplomatic relations with it, and also by Peking's treason toward the liberation movement of the Omani nationalists, which it used to support.

The change in Peking's Middle East policy is also shown by its refusal to give aid to some Palestinian organizations and by the PRC's support for the surrender policy which harms the Palestinians, their rights and legitimate interests.

Peking knows quite well that Riyadh has, for a long time, served as a bastion of U.S. interests in the Arab world and the gulf, and that a big part of Saudi Arabia's oil revenues goes into U.S. banks and falls into Zionist hands that support and direct Israeli aggression against the Arabs. Nonetheless, Peking takes it upon itself to seek a rapprochement with Riyadh. Why is that? Obviously, Peking does that because right now it is preoccupied with ideas that have nothing to do with the general national liberation movement of the Arab peoples.

Iranian-PRC Agreement

LD312024Y Moscow TASS in English 1918 GMT 31 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Tehran, August 31, TASS--An Iranian-Chinese agreement on questions of culture has been signed here. Iranian newspapers carry brief reports on negotiations between the shah of Iran and Hua Kuo-feng, divulging no details on these negotiations.

Hua Kuo-feng's Departure

LD011034Y Moscow TASS in English 1005 GMT 1 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Tehran, September 1, TASS--Hua Kuo-feng left here for Peking by plane today. During his official visit to Iran he held talks with Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi.

TASS CITES IRANIAN PAPER ON ANTIGOVERNMENT 'UNREST'

LD311652Y Moscow TASS in English 1600 GMT 31 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Tehran, August 31, TASS--One person was killed and more than two hundred arrested lately in the course of unrest in Iran.

The newspaper KAYHAN writes that more than four thousand people took part in disturbances and unrest in the capital of Iran. They shouted anti-government slogans. Troops were called in to disperse the demonstrations.

There were large-scale disturbances also in the towns of Rezaiyeh and Shahrud. As reported by the newspaper, some ten thousand people took part in a demonstration in Kumeih.

EGYPTIAN CONCESSIONS SAID ONLY TO ENCOURAGE ISRAEL

LD311344Y Moscow TASS in English 1320 GMT 31 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, August 31, TASS--The Egyptian leadership's policy of concessions to Tel Aviv further encourages Israel's expansionist ambitions. As was learned here, Israeli Prime Minister Begin said at a meeting with representatives of the Israeli settlements in the occupied Arab lands that his government would continue to establish new settlements in the occupied Arab territories.

CYPRIOTS REJECTING INSPIRED 'MEDIATION' BY U.S., NATO

LD311305Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Aug 78 Morning Edition p 3 LD

[Correspondent B. Lipovoy dispatch: "Mediation Rejected"]

[Text] Athens--A lively discussion is taking place in Cyprus over the news of the White House's unexpected decision to send U.S. State Department adviser Nimetz to Nicosia in early September as the U.S. President's personal envoy. The U.S. diplomat also intends to visit Ankara and Athens.

Local political observers believe that the visit by the personal envoy of President Carter is aimed toward creating an outward show of "progress" in the matter of settling the Cyprus problem. Reports have appeared to the effect that the White House's representative intends to propose some kind of "U.S. formula" for the resumption of the intercommunal talks on Cyprus.

And although at the moment the details of this formula are unknown, one thing is clear, and that is that U.S. diplomacy is once again trying to switch the resolution of the Cyprus problem over for examination by "interested" states, that is, to transfer it into NATO's lap, thereby cancelling United Nations participation in a settlement.

However, judging by reports from Nicosia, the Cypriots have no intention of yielding to U.S. pressure. As President Kiprianou of Cyprus declared, his government will never allow the solution of the Cyprus problem to be transferred outside the United Nations as this would have dangerous consequences for the future of the Cypriot state.

The position of the Cypriot Government is encountering strong support from broad sections of the Cypriot public. Addressing a meeting organized by the Restorative Party of the Working People of Cyprus (AKEL), Pandis, the assistant secretary general of the party, said that Cypriots who have learned from the bitter experience of the past resolutely reject the mediation of U.S.-NATO circles--the circles bearing responsibility for the Cyprus tragedy.

CYPRIOT PARTY HEAD CALLS FOR REORIENTING FOREIGN POLICY

LD312126Y Moscow TASS in English 2105 GMT 31 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Nicosia, August 31, TASS--The settlement of the Cyprus problem should be achieved by a peaceful and democratic way through inter-community talks and under the auspices of the United Nations, said D. Konstantinou, secretary of the AKEL Central Committee, speaking before party activists of the District of Famagusta. He resolutely denounced the scheming of imperialist forces against Cyprus which propose, as Konstantinou emphasized, various "initiatives" to hide the plans of settlement unacceptable for the country's population.

The AKEL secretary pointed out the need for orienting the external policy of Cyprus to those countries which support the just settlement of the Cyprus question. These are, in first turn, the Soviet Union, socialist countries and non-aligned nations, he stressed.

TURKISH LABOR LEADER PRESENTS STAND AGAINST BASES, BLOCS

LD291447Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Aug 78 p 5 LD

[Correspondent A. Filippov report: "'No!' To the Bases"]

[Text] Ankara, 24 August--Speaking in Istanbul at a session of the leading council, A. Basturk, general chairman of the Confederation of Revolutionary Workers' Trade Unions (DISK), stated, the press reports, that Turkey's present economic disorders, the rise in the cost of living and mass unemployment are the direct result of its participation in the aggressive NATO and CENTO blocs and of onerous expenditure on military needs.

He decisively advocated the country's withdrawal from the military blocs and the elimination of the foreign bases located on the country's territory. The lifting of the embargo on the supply of American weapons to Turkey, (A. Basturk) noted, will only intensify the country's economic and political dependence on the United States and complicate the situation in that part of the world.

SOVIET PEACE COMMITTEE DELEGATION ARRIVES IN TURKEY

LD311502Y Moscow TASS in English 1450 GMT 31 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Ankara, August 31, TASS--A delegation of the Soviet Peace Committee led by Sh. Sanakoyev, member of the committee, deputy editor-in-chief of the MEZHODUNARODNAYA ZHIZN magazine, arrived in Turkey at the invitation of the Turkish Peace Committee. The delegation will meet the leadership of the Turkish Peace Committee, political figures and members of the public.

KENYANS, WORLD DELEGATIONS PARTICIPATE IN KENYATTA'S FUNERAL

LD312358Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1423 GMT 31 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Nairobi--Hundreds of thousands of Kenyans took part in the ceremony in Nairobi today for the funeral of Kenyan President Jomo Kenyatta. Delegations from many countries of the world arrived to participate in the funeral. They included the presidents of Tanzania, Zambia, Uganda, Sierra Leone and Liberia; vice presidents, heads of government and ministers of many countries. The Soviet state delegation at the funeral was headed by Anna-Mukhamed Klychev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

TASS REPORTS ATTEMPTS AT RECONCILIATION IN CHAD

LD300932Y Moscow TASS in English 0825 GMT 30 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Yaounde, August 30, TASS--An important step was made toward restoring normal constitutional life and achieving national reconciliation in the Republic of Chad. Results of the work of the tripartite mixed military-political commission were announced officially in Njamena. The commission consisted of representatives of the Supreme Military Council of Chad, former armed opposition represented by the Command Council of the Armed Forces of the North and of a Sudanese delegation.

In accordance with the fundamental charter adopted by the commission, the charter that now determines the state composition, former chairman of the Supreme Military Council of Chad Felix Malloum was appointed president of Chad. Former leader of the Command Council of the Armed Forces of the North Hissene Habre became prime minister.

The new president of Chad announced disbandment of the government and instructed the prime minister to form shortly a national unity government.

S. AFRICAN POLICE ATTACK MOURNERS AT PRISONER'S FUNERAL

LD311850Y Moscow TASS in English 1755 GMT 31 Aug 78 LD

[Text] London, August 31, TASS--Correspondent Brian Bunting reports: A peaceful procession of about 10,000 people attending the funeral in Evaton, Transvaal, of Mr Johannes Matsobane, a former Robben Island prisoner, was attacked and scattered by police firing tear gas, according to reports in the South African press.

Mr Matsobane died on Robben Island while serving an eight-year sentence for alleged "sabotage". His family say he was in good health when they last had contact with him, but they have been unable to find out the circumstances of his death.

Robben Island is notorious for its brutal treatment of black political prisoners, most of whom serve their sentences there. Its inmates include African National Congress leaders Nelson Mandela, Walter Sisulu, Govan Mbeki and others, as well as Indian Congress leaders like Ahmed Kathrada.

At the funeral, police also fired teargas at people having a meal in two tents pitched for mourners at the family's home. The mourners scattered and one of the tents was partly burned by the canister.

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A speaker at the funeral said Mr Matsobane's death proved he was prepared to die for his convictions.

"One either resists apartheid or goes along with it", he said. "But our daily lives are governed by laws whose limitations make speaking out against evil impossible without fear of arrest."

ANGOP REPORTS ON SOUTH AFRICAN ACTS OF AGGRESSION

LD010958Y Moscow TASS in English 0840 GMT 1 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Luanda, September 1, TASS--The People's Republic of Angola remains the target of acts of aggression by the South African racist regime, says a report circulated here by the ANGOLAN INFORMATION AGENCY (ANGOP). According to available information the agency says, South Africa is preparing to commit a new act of aggression against the Angolan state. Such actions indicate that Pretoria wants to pressure the independent African states into withdrawing support from the national liberation movement in the south of Africa. It is said in the report that no other force can make the People's Republic of Angola withdraw support of the liberation struggle.

MOZAMBIQUE PAPER CITED ON FRIENDLY COOPERATION WITH USSR

LD302212Y Moscow TASS in English 2030 GMT 30 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Maputo, August 30, TASS--The government newspaper NOTICIAS issued in the People's Republic of Mozambique highly evaluates Soviet-Mozambique trade and economic cooperation.

At present, the newspaper notes, it can be confidently said that economic relations of a new type have taken shape between the People's Mozambique and the Soviet Union. These relations are directly opposite to those between the capitalist and developing states. In its relations with the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America, the USSR firmly adheres to the principles of equality, respect for sovereignty, non-interference in the internal affairs of its partners and mutual benefit, writes NOTICIAS. The relations of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Mozambique, the newspaper notes, are a vivid example of implementation of this policy. They took shape and tempered already in the years of the struggle of our country's people for independence. The USSR's political, moral and material support has contributed in a large measure to the victory of the patriots over the colonialists.

The newspaper stresses that at present there are favorable conditions for a further development of mutually beneficial cooperation between the two countries.

DJIBOUTI PREMIER STOPS IN MOSCOW; TALKS WITH ARKHIPOV

LD310905Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Aug 78 p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--Abdallah Mohamed Kamil, prime minister, foreign minister and defense minister of the Republic of Djibouti, stopped over in Moscow 25 August on his way home. He was met at the airport by I.V. Arkhipov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Ya.A. Malik, USSR deputy foreign minister, and other officials. A friendly conversation was held between I.V. Arkhipov and A. Kamil during which opinions were exchanged on questions of Soviet-Djibouti relations and also on certain international problems of mutual interest.

AFGHAN INFORMATION MINISTER INTERVIEWED BEFORE DEPARTURE

LD312146Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 31 Aug 78 LD

[Text] A delegation from the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, headed by Bareq Shafi'i, Politburo member of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and minister of information and culture, has been visiting the Soviet Union. A program of cultural and scientific cooperation for 1978-1979 was signed.

Before leaving for home, Bareq Shafi'i, in an interview with a TASS correspondent, stressed that friendly contacts between the USSR and Afghanistan are developing successfully, and noted the great aid given by the Soviet Union to Afghanistan in the economic and cultural fields.

PRC 'SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITY' IN INDIA REPORTED

LD311714Y Moscow TASS in English 1652 GMT 31 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Delhi, August 31, TASS--TASS correspondent Igor Kolganov reports:

Fragments of a large air balloon with Chinese propaganda materials and a portable size radio transmitter were discovered near Tajpur, Madhya Pradesh. Peasants turned over this find to the police. Eight such balloons sent from China were discovered in Madhya Pradesh along over the past two months, writes the newspaper HINDUSTAN TIMES. The Indian press points out with concern that China's subversive activity in India is being stepped up. A great number of air balloons whose baskets contained radio transmitters, propaganda materials and booklets and Mao Tse-tung's portraits were discovered in the past three months in Jammu and Kashmir, West Bengal, Manipur, Madhya Pradesh, Mizoram, Nagaland, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh. It is no secret that these materials brought by air balloons are meant for Chinese agents in India.

It is known that China not only sends its agents to India but is also instigating separatist attitudes in a number of states. Special bases have been formed in the territory of China to train saboteurs. Six saboteurs were detained in Manipur about four weeks ago. According to the newspaper PATRIOT, they were instructed to assassinate Indian officials, to provoke panic and disturbances, to organize actions to demand the state's secession from India.

Chinese agent who was passing himself for deaf-and-dumb was detained some time ago in Ladakh district. He soon commenced to speak and admitted that he had undergone training for espionage in a special school under the guidance of Chinese military.

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Speaking in the Council of States, Deputy S. Yadav demanded that the government should thoroughly investigate the facts of systematic delivery of subversive Chinese literature and radio transmitters for Peking agents into India in air balloons and to cut short Peking's hostile actions.

These actions cause legitimate indignation of prominent Indian statesmen and political leaders, of broad sections of the public. They demand an end to hostile intrigues by Peking which says hypocritically that it is striving for normalisation of relations with India while in reality it continues holding the occupied Indian lands and is conducting a large-scale subversive activity against India.

KOSYGIN VISITS INDIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION IN MOSCOW

LD301940Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 30 Aug 78 LD

[Excerpts] The Indian national exhibition in Moscow, organized by the Indian Exhibitions Board with the assistance of the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry, has been a success. Today, the exhibition was visited by Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. P. N. Kumar Gujral, Indian ambassador to the USSR, explained the exhibits. Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin gave a high appraisal of the exhibits on display at the exhibition and signed the guest book.

SRV STATEMENT ON PRC BORDER PROVOCATION REPORTED

ID311300Y Moscow TASS in English 1218 GMT 31 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Hanoi, August 31, TASS--A spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam has circulated here a statement on a big provocation being prepared by the Chinese authorities on the Vietnamese-Chinese frontier.

In recent days, the statement says, the Chinese side concentrated tens of thousands of people at border checkpoints on the stretch of the Vietnamese-Chinese frontier from Tungting (the Chinese province of Kwangsi) to Hekou (the Chinese province of Yunnan) in order to send these people illegally into Vietnam's territory. The spokesman says in his statement that at the third meeting of Vietnamese-Chinese talks in Hanoi on August 19, the leader of the Chinese delegation demanded that persons of Chinese nationality who had returned to China as a result of instigation by the Chinese authorities, should be let back into Vietnam.

On August 26, the statement goes on, the chief of the Chinese Hekou border point stated arrogantly to the chief of the Vietnamese Loa Cai border point that the Chinese side intends to send back persons of Chinese nationality who fled to China, and that it wants them to enter Vietnam through the border checkpoint Laokai. The Vietnamese side resolutely turned down these absurd demands.

As is known, the Chinese side, acting according to a plan drawn up beforehand, provocatively compelled hundreds of thousands of Chinese residing in Vietnam to return to China. This was used by China as a pretext for withdrawing assistance from Vietnam, fanning up national strife and undermining relations of friendship between the peoples of Vietnam and China.

It is absolutely clear, says the spokesman for the SRV Foreign Ministry, that the purpose behind the intentions of the Chinese authorities to send tens of thousands of Chinese back to Vietnam is to create tension on the Vietnamese-Chinese frontier, undermine political security and public order and to prepare new serious anti-Vietnamese actions.

The Foreign Ministry of the SRV, the statement says, emphatically condemns and exposes before the world public these perfidious designs and criminal actions of the Chinese authorities who use persons of Chinese nationality as a political card against Vietnam.

The SRV Foreign Ministry states that the Chinese authorities should immediately discontinue provocative actions in the border area and respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Vietnam. If the Chinese side forces persons of Chinese nationality to return to Vietnam it will bear all the responsibility for possible consequences of such criminal actions.

Hanoi, August 31, TASS--The VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY has denied as false and groundless Hsinhua reports which allege that the Vietnamese side has "seized" a part of Chinese territory and is "digging trenches and putting up wire entanglements in Chinese territory."

These reports, the statement says, were fabricated in order to cover up the crimes committed by the Chinese authorities on August 25 in the area of the border checkpoint in Kaolang Province and a number of other anti-Vietnamese actions.

Everybody knows, the VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY says, that the Chinese side has smuggled more than once into Vietnamese territory Chinese servicemen and security agents in plain clothes in order to instigate the Chinese who assembled at the Hu Nghi checkpoint to oppose public security officers and employees of Vietnam. Following the bloody events of August 25, when many Vietnamese were killed or wounded, while persons of Chinese nationality were driven away into Chinese territory, the armed security forces of Vietnam took retaliatory actions in order to ensure public order in the border districts in Vietnamese territory.

Hanoi, August 31, TASS--NHAN DAN, the newspaper of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party, writes today editorially about the intention of the Chinese side to return to Vietnam the persons of Chinese nationality who were earlier provoked to leave for China, as well as about the concentration by the Chinese authorities of tens of thousands of such persons on the Vietnamese-Chinese frontier.

Many persons of Chinese nationality, the newspaper writes, are being deceived again. They are made to play a role in a new show being staged by China. It is obvious that hundreds of thousands of persons of Chinese nationality are, for the Chinese authorities, only a political card which they are using at their own discretion, as an instrument of carrying out anti-Vietnamese designs.

There is ample evidence to show, NHAN DAN says, that many of the persons of Chinese nationality whom the Chinese side is trying to return to Vietnam, were instructed to provoke disturbances, to engage in espionage and subversion in Vietnamese territory. By their present actions, the newspaper says, the Chinese authorities encroach on the sovereignty of Vietnam, flout international laws and generally accepted elementary standards of international relations.

Our policy, NHAN DAN says in conclusion, remains unchanged. We advise persons of Chinese nationality to remain in Vietnam in order to live and work quietly and not to listen to the instigators so as not to get themselves into trouble. If anyone of the Chinese residing in Vietnam want to go to China we are ready to help them with this. Those who have already left for China are not allowed to come back. Every country has its own laws and those who illegally enter Vietnamese territory will be punished. The Chinese authorities should discontinue provocations in the border districts and should respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Vietnam.

SOLIDARITY WITH SRV ON 33d ANNIVERSARY URGED

LD311500Y Moscow TASS in English 1400 GMT 31 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 31, TASS--TASS commentator Vasilii Kharkov writes:

September 2nd is the national holiday of the Vietnamese people--the 33rd anniversary of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The World Council of Peace has issued an appeal to observe this holiday as an international day of solidarity with Vietnam. This appeal has received broad response of the international public organisations, national peace committees, millions upon millions of people in all the countries of the world, which had supported the Vietnamese people in their heroic struggle against imperialist aggression, are again pooling their efforts in defence of Vietnam from hostile aggressive acts, perpetrated by Peking.

Vietnam has become a symbol of unbending courage and staunchness in beating off American aggression. Having won their remarkable victory at a costly price, they confidently embarked upon the socialist road in building a new life in their united independent state. Vietnam needs peace in order to go away quickly with the aftermaths of war, to turn the country into a highly developed socialist state. This is why struggle for peace is regarded by Vietnam as a strategic task, closely linked with ensuring national independence, democracy and socialism.

Successes of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in economic and cultural development, the republic's growing prestige in the international arena, the ever more tangible role of Socialist Vietnam in the solution of key contemporary problems have become targets of the aggressive ventures launched by the Peking leaders. The present Chinese leadership regards the Socialist Republic of Vietnam as an obstacle to the implementation of its hegemonic plans in South-East Asia. In its hostile actions against Socialist Vietnam, Peking is aligning itself with the most reactionary imperialist forces.

By straining its relations with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, by launching one provocative anti-Vietnamese action after another, by resorting to gross slander, by encroaching upon the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Vietnam, the Peking leaders wish to prevent the Socialist Republic of Vietnam from pursuing an independent, sovereign policy, to deal a blow at its international prestige, to slow down the socialist construction in the country. Peking has chosen as a tool of its great-power, hegemonic policy the Kampuchean authorities, which are staging armed provocations against the Vietnamese people.

The hysteria, fanned up by Peking around the so-called, "victimized overseas Chinese" in Vietnam, creates a direct menace also to the other South-East Asian countries, which have big Chinese communities. It signifies Peking's direct interference in the internal affairs of the sovereign states of South-East Asia, which the Maoists regard as their sphere of domination.

While rebuffing the great-power hegemonistic claims of the Peking leaders, the Vietnamese people are strengthening the cohesion of their own ranks, are expanding cooperation with the fraternal socialist states, consolidating solidarity with all peace-loving mankind. All the progressive world sides with the just cause of Vietnam. Powerful international solidarity is an important factor on which the Vietnamese people can rely in upholding the inviolability of their territory, their independence and sovereignty against gross outside pressure. The recent Crimean meetings of Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, with the leaders of the fraternal parties and states proceeded under the watchword of supporting resolutely the Vietnamese people, who reject China's hegemony.

The Soviet and Vietnamese peoples are linked by bonds of friendship and fraternity. A festival of Soviet-Vietnamese friendship is being held in the USSR on the occasion of the national holiday of Vietnam. At meetings, rallies and get-togethers with Vietnamese friends, the Soviet people will again express their indestructible solidarity with the glorious forepost of socialism in South-East Asia.

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VIETNAMESE TU DELEGATION CONTINUES VOLGOGRAD VISIT

LD311311Y Moscow TRUD in Russian 29 Aug 78 p 3 LD

[TRUD correspondent K. Voinov report: "Warm Meetings on Volgograd Soil"]

[Text] The Vietnamese trade union delegation which is here has today continued to acquaint itself with the Hero City on the Volga.

A meeting was held between the delegation and the city trade union aktiv. G.A. Boyko, chairman of the oblast trade union council, told the Vietnamese comrades how Volgograd's trade unions work.

The meeting was addressed by Nguyen Van Linh, delegation head, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee Political Bureau, secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and chairman of the Vietnamese Confederation of Trade Unions. He gave a detailed description of the way in which the Vietnamese trade unions organize socialist competition and the struggle to fulfill the second 5-year plan and participate in production planning and management and in insuring good working conditions in every workplace.

The building of socialism in Vietnam, Nguyen Van Linh continued, is taking place simultaneously with its defense. Chinese provocations against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam began almost immediately after the unification of the northern and southern parts of the country. The Vietnamese people are sustaining great losses on the border with Cambodia which is being urged on by Peking. The real reason for Peking's illegal actions is explained by the fact that the Peking leaders see Socialist Vietnam as an obstacle in the way of their hegemonic plans. In its plans, the Chinese leadership has essentially alined itself with the reactionary Washington elite.

In conclusion, Nguyen Van Linh declared that the Vietnamese working people are strengthening their cohesion and are fully determined to defend their revolutionary gains.

A conversation also took place at Volgogradskiy Obkom. The Vietnamese guests were received by obkom First Secretary L.S. Kulichenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee.

Then the delegation members laid wreaths by the eternal flame at the communal grave of fighters who died during the revolution and the great patriotic war.

The Vietnamese comrades also visited children's combine No 173.

IMPLICATIONS OF SINO-JAPANESE TREATY SERIOUS FOR JAPAN

ID011125Y Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 26 Aug 78 p 3 LD

[G. Krasin article: "Dangerous Alliance"]

[Text] A treaty on peace and friendship between the PRC and Japan was signed in Peking recently. Central to this treaty is an article on so-called "hegemony," according to which "neither of the parties must seek hegemony in the Asia and Pacific region or any other region, and each side opposes the efforts of any other side or group of countries to establish such hegemony." Peking had been striving persistently for almost 4 years to include this provision in the text of the treaty, making extensive use of blackmail, pressure and threats against its partner at the talks.

What explains such overt interest by China in this article? The report on the Chinese Government's activity delivered at the National People's Congress session by Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the CCP Central Committee, clearly states that "opposition to hegemony" is "opposition to the USSR."

The Chinese leaders are using the thesis about opposing so-called hegemony to conceal their own hegemonist aspirations and to tie Japan to Peking's foreign policy, which is based on anti-Sovietism, opposition to detente and the provocation of conflicts and military clashes between countries. Therefore, for China the hegemony issue was central to the talks and remains the main issue after the conclusion of the treaty with Japan. According to the statement made by Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua, it is precisely joint actions by China and Japan against "hegemonism" that are the "basis" of the Japanese-Chinese treaty.

Many politicians in Japan and other countries persistently warned of the dangerous consequences of the Japanese-Chinese treaty for the fate of peace. The Soviet Union, guided by concern for peace and the people's security and for the future of Soviet-Japanese relations, has also frequently drawn attention to this. But the Japanese leadership did not heed these justified considerations and deliberately concluded the treaty on terms dictated by Peking. It is noteworthy that Tokyo accepted the Chinese terms after the United States firmly supported the Japanese-Chinese treaty.

Tokyo government circles are now talking a lot about the allegedly peace-loving nature of the treaty. They are attempting to convince people that the inclusion of an article stating that it will not influence the position of either side in its relations with third countries, neutralizes the anti-Soviet thrust of the "hegemony" clause. The flimsiness of these arguments is obvious. After all, the Peking leadership has not renounced its interpretation of "hegemonism" and its perception of the thrust of the treaty. Moreover, it is openly stating that by the struggle against hegemonism it means joint actions against the Soviet Union and the other peace-loving countries, which resolutely resist Peking's demands for world domination. Nor has Peking abandoned the implementation of its great-power expansionist plans, which are a serious threat to the countries bordering China. China's armed seizure of the Paracel Islands in the South China Sea, the continued occupation of part of Indian territory, actual intervention in Burma, the interference in Vietnam's internal affairs and provocation of the Cambodian-Vietnamese conflict are direct evidence of this. The new treaty has caused serious anxiety both in Japan itself and in other countries. As YOMIURI has noted, Japan has involved itself in a global power game that will entail serious tests for Japanese diplomacy. "The treaty," the Australian FINANCIAL REVIEW points out, "in fact alters the disposition of forces in Northeast Asia, dragging Japan into the Chinese orbit."

By using the point on opposition to hegemonism China is counting on "throwing a bridge" between the new treaty and the Japanese-U.S. security treaty and on creating an eastern version of NATO. In the opinion of LE FIGARO, the Japanese-Chinese treaty "will have consequences for Chinese-Vietnamese and Vietnamese-Cambodian relations and events in the two Koreas."

By yielding to Peking's diktat, Japan has found itself in the same boat, helping China pursue its hegemonist expansionist policy. Under these conditions it is hard to expect that other countries' trust in Japan's foreign policy will be strengthened. It is also hard to see Japan succeeding in avoiding serious responsibility for possible complications in the international situation in the Far East and for the possible adverse consequences of its actions for Soviet-Japanese relations. The alliance with Peking on an anti-Soviet basis is incompatible with Japan's national interests and can only complicate its relations with other Asian countries.

Of course, it is up to Japan to decide how it will build its relations with China. But it ought to consider the fact that, since the content of the Japanese-Chinese treaty obviously goes beyond the framework of bilateral relations, this must be taken into account by the Soviet Union and other countries.

The Japanese leaders have frequently stated their desire to develop relations of neighborliness and cooperation with the Soviet Union. Such statements have also been made since the signing of the treaty with China. Japanese Prime Minister T. Fukuda has said that Japan highly values relations with the Soviet Union. On his return from Peking, Japanese Foreign Minister S. Sonoda also mentioned the urgent need to make efforts to improve Japanese-Soviet relations. It is hoped that these words will be backed up by specific deeds. As is well known, it is precisely by its deeds that people judge a country's real intentions.

JAPANESE GENERALS DEMANDING 'FREEDOM OF ACTION'

LD311708Y Moscow TASS in English 1600 GMT 31 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 31, TASS--TASS commentator Leonid Ponomarev writes: The Japanese military circles are increasingly demanding liquidation of official restrictions on militarisation, on build-up of the armed forces and bans on their equipment with nuclear weapons that are contained in the country's legislation. It is remarkable that a campaign concerning drawing up the so-called military legislation in case of "emergency situation" has been launched in Japan of late.

Japanese generals and political leaders from the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, speaking at press conferences and over the television, openly call for "freedom of action" for the military command and the armed forces in case of some mythical "aggression" against Japan.

At meetings with political leaders, generals demand adoption of laws that would regard "attacking" of U.S. military bases in Japan as "attacking Japan itself."

According to reports from Tokyo, Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda instructed the defence agency to work out draft legislation which would be, actually, "a code of wartime laws."

Thus, attempts are made to revise the country's fundamental laws, including the constitution to spread Japan's military activities beyond its national boundaries. Besides that the Japanese military would like to decide independently questions that are connected not only with alerting its armed forces but also with starting hostilities.

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It is the prime minister that has these powers under the present legislation. But speaking on Tuesday over the television, Chief of the Secretariat of the Defence Agency Katsumi Takeoka openly demanded that the Supreme Military Command should be given the right for announcing the call-up and for ordering armed forces to launch hostilities.

All this shows the scope of ambitions of Japan's military circles that seek to bring the country's military potential to the level suiting its "economic might."

GROWING U.S.-JAPANESE MILITARY COOPERATION CRITICIZED

LD311142Y Moscow TASS in English 1025 GMT 31 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Tokyo, August 31, TASS--TASS correspondent Gennadiy Rakhobetskiy reports: Questions of drawing up military legislation in case of "emergency situation" were discussed at a meeting in Tokyo between Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda and Chief of the Defence Agency S. Kanemaru. The draft law that is being prepared is assessed by the democratic public of Japan as an obvious violation of Japan's constitution, as a new step along the road of militarization and consolidation of the Japanese American military alliance.

The head of the Japanese Government approved the course of the Defence Agency at speedy drawing up of this document which is actually "a code of laws for wartime," the Japanese press reports. A report on this question will be submitted to parliament in the spring of 1979.

In this connection, the newspaper AKAHATA writes that in the autumn of this year, there will be a meeting of the Japanese-American coordination committee on defence. It will officially endorse the general principles of conducting joint military operations by Japan and the United States. The haste with drawing up legislation in case of "emergency situation" is aimed at preparing as soon as possible the Japanese "self-defence forces" and the country's internal system for such operations, the newspaper writes.

AKAHATA stresses that it is necessary to launch a nation-wide movement of protest against the drawing up of "wartime laws" and to demand that all provisions of Japan's constitution be strictly observed.

MONGOLIA CENSURES JAPANESE-CHINESE FRIENDSHIP TREATY

LD311320Y Moscow TASS in English 1300 GMT 31 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, August 31, TASS--As reported by the MONTSAME news service, the deputy foreign minister of the Mongolian People's Republic, S. Dambadarjaa, has received the Japanese ambassador in Mongolia, T. Akiyama, and made the following statement to him in connection with the recent conclusion of the Japanese-Chinese "Treaty of Peace and Friendship."

The statement notes that the conclusion of international treaties and agreements is a sovereign right of states. However, every state determines its attitude to this or that step of other states, depending on how this step affects its national interests and what influence it has on the international situation, that is whether or not it promotes the cause of peace, security, national independence and social progress of the peoples.

In assessing the Japanese-Chinese treaty, the Mongolian People's Republic takes into account, primarily the indisputable fact that the Chinese leaders are increasingly stepping up their great-power hegemonic policy, are broadening their expansionist actions, threatening the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of other states, are openly pursuing a course aimed at militarizing the country and preparing it for war.

Conclusion by Japan of the "Treaty of Peace and Friendship" with China and its consent to include in it an article on "hegemony" confirms that Peking is achieving its goals, namely of drawing Japan into the orbit of its great-power anti-Soviet, antisocialist policy. Chinese officials do not cease saying that the "hegemony" clause constitutes the crux of the treaty, that it is spearheaded against the Soviet Union.

Conclusion with China of a treaty, containing the "hegemony" clause, is regarded in the Mongolian People's Republic as actual condonation by Japan of the Chinese leadership's great-power chauvinistic activities in respect to the Mongolian People's Republic and other peace-loving states. The countries which have become direct or potential targets of Chinese expansionism, have reason to regard Japan's actions as connivance at Peking's dangerous designs in respect to their state independence, territorial integrity and national welfare. It is, after all, a fact that the Chinese leaders' gross encroachments upon the sovereignty and independence of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam are regarded by the countries which have overseas Chinese communities, as a concrete menace to themselves.

Article Two of the Japanese-Chinese treaty reflects Peking's attempts to conceal and veil its strategic line aimed at establishing Chinese hegemony in the world. And Japan is helping China by deeds to achieve these goals, is deliberately closing its eyes to the aggressive essence of the policy of the People's Republic of China.

The drawing of Japan into the course of China's great-power designs creates, in turn, an atmosphere which favours the activation of militarist forces in Japan proper. Japanese and other information media are lately reporting on ever new facts, testifying precisely to such a turn of events. Still fresh in the memory of the peoples of Asia, particularly the Mongolian people, are the bitter sufferings inflicted upon them in the past by Japanese militarism. We are not sure that after making one concession to Peking, Japan will not make another one under outside and inside pressure. It follows from the above-said that the conclusion of the so-called Treaty of Peace and Friendship between Japan and the People's Republic of China is fraught with consequences which are liable to add negative elements to the international situation and cause grave damage to the cause of peace, security, national independence and social progress of the peoples of Asia and of all the world, as well as to the interests of the Japanese people themselves, the statement says in conclusion.

MONGOLIA'S JAGVARAL VIEWS BREZHNEV'S CRIMEA MEETINGS

UD010354Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1530 GMT 31 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Ulaanbaster, 31 August, TASS--The traditional friendly meetings between Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and leaders of the communist and worker's parties of the socialist countries in the Crimea have become one of the universally recognized effective forms of the multifaceted cooperation and the strengthening of the fraternal ties between the parties and peoples of our states, declared Nyamyn Jagvaral, Politburo member and secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] Central Committee, in a conversation with a TASS correspondent.

The results of this year's Crimean meetings, N. Jagvaral continued, have once again conclusively demonstrated that the activity that has been agreed upon and coordinated by the fraternal parties in all the fields of social life is fully in the interests of the further strengthening of the world system of socialism, deepening the process of the relaxation of international tension and strengthening peace throughout the world.

We can state with great satisfaction that the Crimean meetings, including the meeting between Leonid Brezhnev and Yumjaagiym Tsedenbal, and the conclusions that were made in the report of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, evoke the warm approval of communists and all the working people of the Mongolian People's Republic. Without doubt they will become a fresh impulse in the struggle of the peoples of our fraternal countries for socialism and communism.

One cannot fail to mention the aggressive policy of the imperialist circles and the subversive actions of the Peking leaders, which constitute a grave threat and danger to the cause of the joint struggle for our common goals, N. Jagvaral went on to note. The policy of the Chinese leaders is completely contrary to the strivings of all progressive mankind for peace and it plays into the hands of the most blatant and reactionary forces of imperialism.

Nyamyn Jagvaral said in conclusion that the MPRP and the Mongolian people consider it their direct internationalist duty to continue to wage a resolute and irreconcilable struggle against any manifestations of anticommunist activity, which has now become an integral part of the foreign policy of the opponents of international detente, including the Peking leaders.

BRIEFS

JSP DELEGATION VISITS SAKHALIN--A 3-man delegation of the Japan Socialist Party's Hokkaido headquarters left for home on 30 August after a 3-day visit to Sakhalin. The delegation consisted of Yasuo Tomaria, JSP Central Committee member, vice chairman of the JSP Hokkaido headquarters, and secretary general of the Japan-USSR Friendship Association's Hokkaido Chapter; Torao Fujii, chief of the Finance Department of the JSP Hokkaido headquarters and member of the Hokkaido Assembly; and Katsuo Izumi, chief of the General Affairs Department of the JSP Nemuro Chapter. The delegation toured Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk, Kholmsk, and Tesnoy on the Okhotsk coast. During its stay in Sakhalin, the delegation met Nazarenko, second secretary of the obkom, Shevtsov, chairman of the oblispolkom and other oblast leaders. [Moscow in Japanese to Japan 0830 GMT 30 Aug 78 OW]

SOVIET-DPRK FRIENDSHIP MEETING--A Soviet-DPRK friendship meeting to mark the 30th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK was held in Nakhodka today. It was addressed by Aleksey Aleksandrovich Tkachev, deputy chairman of the Nakhodka Gorispolkom, and (Pak Cho-gen), DPRK consul general in Nakhodka. A DPRK film was shown after the meeting. [Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0935 GMT 31 Aug 78 OW]

SOMOZA TYRANNY, WASHINGTON SUPPORT OF REGIME BLASTED

LD251410Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0138 GMT 25 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, 25 August--"Only the help of the United States is hindering the patriots of Nicaragua from finishing off the hated regime and reestablishing democracy. But even Washington's support and the efforts of the American 'instructors' have been losing their effectiveness over the past few months," writes SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA, commenting on the seizure in Managua of a large number of congress deputies and high-ranking government functionaries by partisans of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN].

The events in Nicaragua prove once again the approaching fall of the Somoza family regime, the paper says. For the seventh month this small Central American country has been expressing popular dissatisfaction. It is only in Washington that they still look favorably on Tachito, as Somoza is called among the people. Shutting their eyes to the dictator's bloody orgies, the White House has taken the decision to supply Tachito lately with aid of \$12 million, and the U.S. President is sending the tyrant a personal letter congratulating him on...human rights policy.

Every Nicaraguan knows what kind of policy this is, notes SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA. The Somoza family has been in power for 40 years. The family owns almost everything in Nicaragua with the exception of those lands that have been sold to American companies. Poverty and hunger are what the dictator has "retained" for his people. Harsh repressions punish dissatisfaction. Out of the country's 2.3 million inhabitants, 2,000 have vanished without trace and thousands have been shot and tortured.

"Victory shall be ours, we shall awaken the simple toilers, they will rise to their full height in their own land and become masters of their own fate!" wrote Manuel Diaz Satero progressive journalist and Nicaraguan poet. "The patriot's words will surely come to pass," stresses the article--"the people will overthrow the tyrant."

SOMOZA CONTINUES ATTEMPTS TO REPRESS UNREST IN NICARAGUA

LD301336Y Moscow TASS in English 1317 GMT 30 Aug 78 LD

[Text] San Jose, August 30, TASS--A powerful wave of anti-governmental actions has swept Nicaragua, where a national strike is in its sixth day. The Nicaraguan people demand immediate resignation of dictator Somoza, reinstatement of liberty and democracy in the country.

According to information agencies, bloody clashes are under way in many parts of the republic between participants in anti-governmental actions and punitive troops, armed to the teeth. Soldiers shoot at defenceless people, throw tear-gas grenades at demonstrators, sparing neither women nor old men nor children. In Matagalpa, the country's third largest city, planes of the airforce bombed workers' quarters controlled by strikers.

In the opinion of observers, Nicaragua is actually on the brink of a civil war. The present-day situation in the country is characterized by strong polarization of forces. The overwhelming majority of the population, including even representatives of business circles, are seeking the overthrow of the dictatorial regime. National Guards remain Somoza's only support.

The National Guards are a repressive organ which combines the army and police functions. The punitive troops are fitted out with the most up-to-date American arms. U.S. instructors, "who have war experience in Vietnam" train them in the methods of struggle against dissenters.

But there is also a split in the National Guards. The testimony of this is a statement of a group of young officers, distributed a few months ago. The young officers protested against mass repressions against dissenters. The testimony of this is also the arrest of a big group of servicemen, including commanders of separate units of the National Guards on charges of an antigovernmental conspiracy.

According to reports that have reached here, arrested in Nicaragua yesterday were about 30 servicemen and also leaders of a number of political parties, trade union and student organisations.

Speaking at a press conference in Managua, Somoza again categorically stated he would not resign. In the opinion of observers, clinging to power, the dictator obviously expects support of the United States. Only recently President James Carter sent a personal message to Somoza, approving of his "human rights" policy. The policy of the U.S. administration looks particularly hypocritical against the background of the current wave of repressions in Nicaragua.

AMBASSADORS TO URUGUAY, COLOMBIA, SURINAM REPLACED

LD301245Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Aug 78 p 6 LD

[Unattributed report: "Chronicle"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Lebedev USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Uruguay in connection with his retirement on a pension.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Comrade Leonid Mikhailovich Romanov USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary jointly to Colombia as well as to Surinam.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has released Comrade Vladimir Ivanovich Andreyev from his duties as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary jointly to Colombia and to Surinam in connection with his transfer to other work.

NAVAL TRAINING SHIP TO CALL AT COLOMBIAN PORT

LD310913Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Aug 78 p 3 LD

[Unattributed report: "Visit to Colombia by Soviet Naval Training Ship"]

[Text] In accordance with an understanding which has been reached, the training ship Perekop which is making an Atlantic Ocean voyage with students from higher naval colleges on board, will call at the Port of Cartagena on an official visit from 1-6 September this year.

Vice Adm S.S. Sokolov will be in charge of the ship's visit.

BREZHNEV RETURNS TO MOSCOW FROM CRIMEA

LD311708Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 31 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, returned to Moscow today from the Crimea. Comrade Brezhnev was met by: CPSU Central Committee Politburo members Grishin, Gromyko, Kirilenko, Kosygin, Mazurov, Suslov and Ustinov; CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate members Demichev, Kuznetsov, Solomentsev and Chernenko; CPSU Central Committee secretaries Kapitonov, Dolgikh, Zimyanin and Ryabov; CPSU Central Committee members Zamyatin, Pavlov, Tsukanov, and Shchelokov; CPSU Central Committee candidate members Aleksandrov, Tsvigun and Chebrikov; CPSU Central Auditing Commission member Churbanov; and aide to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Golikov.

Leaving Simferopol, Comrade Brezhnev was seen off by: Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member; Ponomarev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member; Rusakov, CPSU Central Committee secretary; Vatchenko, chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Lyashko, chairman of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers; Makarenko, chairman of the Crimean Oblispolkom; and Pavlovskiy, member of the Krymskaya Obkom Bureau and minister of railways.

KIRILENKO TOURS ROSTOVSKAYA OBLAST, MAKES SUGGESTIONS

LD311520Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 31 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Kirilenko, Politburo member and CPSU Central Committee secretary, was in Rostovskaya Oblast 29-31 August. He had talks with the oblast party aktiv on issues connected with further economic development, improvement of agriculture and implementation of the 10th 5-Year Plan tasks in the obkom. Comrade Kirilenko visited the Atomnash works and spoke at a meeting of the party-economic aktiv of builders, assembly and production workers of the enterprise. He made a number of remarks and made suggestions aimed at speeding up construction of the works, development of Volgodonsk, improvement of the town's facilities and culture, and construction of social-cultural projects. Comrade Kirilenko also acquainted himself with the Rostelmash works. With Comrade Kirilenko on his tour of the oblast were Frolov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Machine Building Department; Krotov, USSR minister for power machine building; and Bondarenko, Rostovskaya Obkom first secretary.

'DEMOCRATIC CENTRALISM' BASIS OF CPSU'S ACTIVITY

LD011005Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Aug 78 pp 2-3 LD

[N. Petrovichev article: "Democratic Centralism in the Life of the Party and the State"]

[Text] The vitality and lasting significance of the Leninist ideological and organizational norms and principles on which our party is founded have been convincingly confirmed by the rich experience of its revolutionary transforming activity. This applies, above all, to the guiding principle of the CPSU's structure and activity--democratic centralism. Originally formulated and implemented within the party, under the conditions of Soviet society it has become the basis for the functioning of the entire socialist political system and the leading principle in the management of socialist production.

1. Democratic centralism was created through the objective requirements of the informed workers movement. It was predetermined by the historic mission of the proletariat, by its organization and collectivism and by the role and tasks of its party. Unified action and strict centralization are needed to unite all the forces of the working class and its allies and to direct them toward the common goal. At the same time the party's united will, its high degree of organization and discipline can only be elaborated together, by democratic means. That is, the democratic and centralist principles in the CPSU's structure and activity are organically linked and complement each other.

Democracy, if consistently implemented, strengthens organization and unity of action. And centralism, if it is employed correctly and is not distorted, makes democracy effective and contributes to its development. Belittling or absolutizing one of these aspects gives rise either to friability and weakening of the organization's militant capacity, or to bureaucratic centralization, thus stifling the initiative of the masses and disrupting their interaction with the center. "We always defend...internal party democracy," V.I. Lenin pointed out. "But we never come out against party centralization. We support democratic centralism" (Complete Collected Works Vol 27 p 72).

At the present stage of communist building the growth in the influence and authority of the CPSU, its strength and its competence are, as formerly, linked with unswerving implementation of the principle of democratic centralism. This principle was and still is the law of party life. And it may be asserted that it has never before been realized with such consistency.

The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee October (1964) Plenum and the 23d, 24th and 25th CPSU congresses were of great significance in this respect. Thanks to the achievement in practice today of a harmonious combination of democracy and discipline and of independence and centralism, a splendid atmosphere conducive to harmonious and fruitful work has been created in the CPSU. This enables the party to creatively resolve the most complex tasks at the level demanded by our dynamic times and to effectively realize its mission as the leading and guiding force of society. The chief role in creating this atmosphere in the party and in the country belongs to the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the Central Committee and outstanding politician of the present day.

Special attention is devoted to unswerving implementation of democratic principles at all levels of our activity. The regulations governing the work of party organs are realized in full, conditioned by democratic norms. CPSU congresses are held within the prescribed time limits. Central Committee plenums are convened, as a rule, not less than twice a year. The Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat hold their sessions regularly, practically every week.

This systematic work of the party's higher organs and the decisions they adopt as the result of collective discussion serve as a clear-cut guideline for party organizations in the sphere of domestic and foreign policy. Purposeful activities by party organizations and joint efforts by all communists and working people to implement the planned general political line are thus insured.

Local party organization conferences, primary party organization meetings and party committee plenums are also held on time, within the limits defined by the CPSU rules. This effectively helps to strengthen the collective bases of party leadership.

Democratization in our party manifests itself most fully in the elective nature, accountability and replaceability of its organs. Elections, a major political event in the life of the CPSU and the entire Soviet people, are invariably held in an atmosphere of high activity among communists and critical discussion of the work of party committees. The report and election meetings held in primary organizations at the end of last year are convincing evidence of this. They were attended by more than 94.8 percent of all communists, and one in three of those present spoke in the debates. The routine reports and elections in party organizations, which have now begun in accordance with CPSU rules and the Central Committee resolution, are also marked by the communists' activity, businesslike efficiency and principles exactingness.

The ability of party organizations to analyze their own activities critically, to expose mistakes and shortcomings and to take measures to eliminate them is a most important criterion of democratization. The practice whereby party committees generalize communists' suggestions and persistently strive to realize them serves to develop criticism and self-criticism and reveals the CPSU's profoundly democratic, collectivist nature.

In our time V.I. Lenin's instruction that "all the party's affairs are managed, directly or through representatives, by all party members, with equal rights and without any exception" (Vol 14 p 252) is being realized more extensively than ever. It suffices to say that 4.4 million communists have been elected secretaries of primary and shop party organizations, party group organizers and members of party committees and party bureaus. Virtually one communist in four either heads a corresponding party subdivision or belongs to its leading organ.

Thus, party democracy basically represents the power of the party masses and the participation of all communists, directly or through their representatives, in managing the party's affairs, forming leading organs and elaborating party policy.

Communists can successfully exercise their power only in a situation of high organization and strict discipline. Party membership requires every party member to subordinate his personal interests to those of society and the collective; he must devote all his energy to frequently insignificant work lacking visible effect. However, it in no way follows from this that our ideal is discipline founded on depersonalization, bureaucratic administration, mechanical execution of "orders" from above, and so forth. Party discipline, the strongest discipline of party comradeship, is supported by conscientiousness, understanding of one's responsibility, devotion to the communist cause and the ability to live for all-party, all-state interests.

This discipline of like-minded people is inseparable from initiative, creativity and the search for the very best ways and means of implementing collectively adopted decisions. The party values highly and develops in the communists and all our cadres independent thought, persistence, socialist enterprise, a sense for that which is new, liveliness and efficiency.

The main task in the party's activity is to elaborate the general prospects for social development, and the correct political line, and to organize the working people to implement this line. Here the political line is elaborated by the party congresses and CPSU Central Committee plenums that act as the bearers of the collective wisdom and experience of the party organizations and communists on the one hand, and the authority of the party leadership on the other. And in implementing what has been planned the Central Committee relies on the extensive network of local party organs and primary organizations uniting over 16.5 million communists.

While leading the party and its local organs in accordance with the requirements of centralism, the CPSU Central Committee at the same time develops and encourages the initiative of these organizations by every means. Thus, in recent years alone the CPSU Central Committee has approved the experience of the work of the Lvovskaya Oblast party organizations and collectives of leading enterprises in creating a system to struggle for quality; that of the Muscovites, who pledged to complete fulfillment of the plan of the first 3 years of the 5-year plan by the first anniversary of the new USSR Constitution; that of the Leningrad people who initiated the compilation of plans for the collectives' economic and social development; that of the Rostov inhabitants who have advanced and are implementing the slogan of working without laggards, and many others.

Another indicator of our party's profound democratism is the fact that its main emphasis is on enhancing the role of the primary party organizations in the people's midst and actively promoting the unification of the CPSU's policy with the masses' living creation.

As a result of all this, the party's policy is interpreted by the Soviet people as their vital concern and is becoming a guideline to action for the country's working people.

2. It is perfectly natural and law-governed that the relations that have formed within the party and its inherent unification of centralism and true democratism should influence all spheres of social life. Under the guiding influence of the CPSU, its policy, example and experience, the democratic principles of internal life are being embodied increasingly profoundly and fully in the work of the management organs.

V.I. Lenin regarded economic building and the creation and development of the socialist economy as the most difficult task. He saw the key to its solution above all in "pursuing democratic centralism in the sphere of the economy..." (Vol 36 p 152). This was conditioned by the socioeconomic relations of the new system, by the very nature of the socialist economy and by the profound degree of interest manifested by Soviet people --the true owners of all material values--in effectively using the advantages of socialism.

Lenin resolutely rejected both the bureaucratic centralization of economic management that recognizes only leadership from the center and ignores any local autonomy, and the anarchic denial of the state's leading role in the country's economic life, for this helps splinter the unified socialist economy into individual parts. The building of socialism, Vladimir Ilich noted, is "the building of a centralized economy, an economy from the center..." (Vol 37 p 422). At the same time, he pointed out, "centralism understood in the truly democratic sense implies the first opportunity that history has created for the full and unimpeded development not only of local features but of local enterprise, local initiative...." (Vol 36 p 152).

The principle of democratic centralism in the leadership of economic building is expressed in concentrated form through planned economic management, its organizational structure and the methods for its control. The close links between the centralized planning principle and single leadership and broad democracy, the initiative and responsibility of the local organs and the economic autonomy of enterprises and the masses' creativity is the most important condition for the fullest use of socialist potential in order to steadily improve people's material and cultural living standard.

Following Lenin's behests, the CPSU and the Soviet state have displayed and continue to display constant concern for the improvement of economic planning and management. Under present-day conditions, at the stage of developed socialism when the scale of the economy has increased immeasurably and its structure has become more complex, the role of the decrees of state-wide power and of the plan as the main instrument for implementing the party's economic policy is enhanced. At the same time there is an increasingly insistent demand for a consideration of local features, for emphasis on the experience and knowledge of local cadres and the broadest working masses.

That is why the party sets the task, in economic management, of simultaneously reinforcing both pillars of democratic centralism. The development of centralism makes it possible to improve the territorial siting of production, to concentrate resources on the main salients, to determine more correctly the priorities--the order in which problems must be resolved--in accordance with their significance to the country, and to overcome localist tendencies resolutely. The reinforcement of democratic foundations makes it possible to develop local initiative, to relieve the top leadership echelons of minor matters and to insure efficiency and flexibility in decisionmaking. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev points out: "But a thorough consideration of all the diverse conditions of our economy's development is just as essential. And this is impossible without further boosting the initiative of the production collectives, without, I would say, the active economic participation of the working people themselves in management."

This participation begins as early as the planning stage. Discussing plans in the labor collectives helps to improve them and raises the working people's responsibility for their fulfillment. The democratic nature of our plans is manifested not only in the goals they achieve but also in the methods of their preparation and implementation.

The party is now doing everything to intensify the comprehensive influence of the plan and economic levers and incentives, as well as the entire system of managing the acceleration of scientific and technical progress and the improving production efficiency and work quality. Here the unconditional observance of planning discipline is advanced as a specially important requirement. All planning and management activity is aimed at the end results, at fully satisfying specific social requirements.

Socialist competition--a graphic testimony to the true democratism of our system--exerts profound influence on economic practice. It specifically expresses the masses' broad participation in production management and their interest in speedily developing and raising the efficiency of the economy. Only the Soviet people's proprietorial concern for general state interests could have produced the counterplans, for instance, and many other remarkable undertakings.

The development of local initiative and the intensification of democratic principles directly in production, the scope of nationwide competition, and the steady growth of the role of the labor collectives--all this convincingly attests, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has noted, that "socialism, in addition to good management 'from above,' possesses one more powerful force for accelerating economic growth. This is the creative liveliness, initiative and labor enthusiasm of millions, proceeding 'from below,' or rather from the very depths of society."

3. The principle of democratic centralism has entered the activity of all the country's state and public organizations. It has now been enshrined in the USSR Constitution. The organization and activity of the Soviet state of the whole people are based on it.

The elective nature of all organs of state power from top to bottom and their accountability to the people; the binding nature of the decisions of superior organs for those below them; the combination of single leadership with local initiative, creative activity and the responsibility of every state organ and official for the matter in hand--these graphically reflect the high degree of organization and profound democratism of our state and the political system of Soviet society.

The principle of democratic centralism fastens together in a single whole the system of the soviets of people's deputies, which includes the soviets of all levels. Each link resolves a different range of questions, but any soviet participates in the implementation of statewide tasks.

Centralism and the binding nature of superior soviets' decisions for inferior ones insure that their activity is purposeful and highly efficient. At the same time the broad democratism in the soviets' organization enables every inferior organ of power to take part in the work of the soviets above it. Thus, in accordance with the USSR Constitution and the constitutions of the union and autonomous republics, the union republics take a corresponding part in the solution of questions falling within the jurisdiction of the USSR. The autonomous republics take part in the solution of questions falling within the jurisdiction of their union republics; the local soviets take part in the discussion of questions of republic and all-union significance.

The distinguishing feature of the system of soviets in which legislative and executive power are united is the high legal status of the local soviets. Whereas in bourgeois society the parliament is identified with the nation's representation and the organs of local self-government are regarded as mere executors of the parliament's will, in our country any local soviet is part of the supreme power. It is above all through the local organs of power that the will of all the people is realized and the population's requirements are considered.

Speaking of the great significance of the local soviets, V.I. Lenin noted: "We are convinced that if our revolution has achieved real successes, this is because it is precisely to local power and the experience of the actual localities that we have always paid our main attention" (Vol 45 p 249). In accordance with the USSR Constitution, every local soviet not only supervises the local economy and the work of the subordinate institutions and enterprises. It also has extensive powers of coordination and control with respect to the enterprises and institutions of superior jurisdiction situated on its territory.

The democratism of the soviets as organs of the people's power is expressed in the fact that all their activity is conducted openly, before the eyes of the working people, and is constantly under the control of the masses. The soviets regularly inform the population of their decisions and the results of their execution. The deputies regularly report on their work and on the work of the soviets and the fulfillment of the voters' mandates. The practice of holding reports from the soviet ispolkoms and their sections and administrations at meetings of the working people has become widespread. The voters' right to recall their deputy at any time--a right envisaged by the Constitution--serves to raise the responsibility of the people's elected representatives. The new law on elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet promotes the further development of socialist people's power.

One of the main directions in the development of socialist democracy is the enhancement of the role of the trade unions, Komsomol and other mass associations of working people which, together with the soviets, constitute our society's political system. [paragraph continues]

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POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Largely through them, increasingly broad masses are being recruited to state and public affairs. The Constitution has enshrined the right of trade unions, Komsomol and other social organizations to take part in solving political, economic and sociocultural questions and their right to legislative initiative. This raises their significance in the life of Soviet society still higher.

The harmonious combination of centralism and democracy has always been and remains a source of the strength and firm unified will and action that characterize Lenin's party and Soviet society. These remarkable features of the organization of our life have acquired particularly great significance today, under the conditions of developed socialism, when the country's economy has been raised to a new level of socialization and has become a single national economic complex; when the interdependence of different social spheres has increased and every worker has begun to resolve exceptionally great tasks determining the success of many people's labor. Consequently, the role of centralized management, organization and discipline, creative quest and initiative has also increased at all levels and in all links of party, state, social and economic work.

The party sees the essential precondition for successful fulfillment of the plans outlined by the 25th CPSU Congress in the tireless improvement of the entire management business, in verification that the decisions taken are executed, in the development of the masses' sociopolitical and labor activity and in a sensitive attitude toward their needs and concerns.

BRIEFS

IZVESTIYA TEAM IN VLADIVOSTOK--IZVESTIYA's Moscow-Siberia-Pacific Ocean agitation campaign team, whose route extends across 13 krais and oblasts in Siberia and the Far East, has arrived in Vladivostok. Today the team met with Viktor Pavlovich Lomakin, first secretary of the Primorskiy Kraikom; Dmitriy Ivanovich Karabanov, chairman of the Primorskiy Kraispolkom; Konstantin Mikhaylovich Kharchev, secretary of the Primorskiy Kraikom; Petr Nikotovich Reva, deputy chairman of the Primorskiy Kraispolkom; and Vladimir Dmitriyevich Safronov, first secretary of the Vladivostok Gorkom. During its stay in the kray the team will meet with seamen, fishermen, machine builders and port workers and visit Nakhodka, Ussuriysk, Partizansk and some villages, sovkhozes and kolkhozes. [Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0935 GMT 17 Aug 78 OW]

VLADIVOSTOK GORKOM PERSONNEL CHANGES--The Vladivostok Gorkom plenum today released Safronov from his duties as gorkom first secretary and member of the gorkom Bureau in connection with his election as secretary of the Primorskiy Kraikom. The plenum elected Dmitriy Nikolayevich Gagarov as first secretary of the Vladivostok Gorkom. [Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0935 GMT 28 Aug 78 OW]

CSA REPORTS HAY PROCUREMENT PLAN 74 PERCENT FULFILLED

LD010930Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 31 Aug 78 LD

[Text] The country's kolkhozes and sovkhoses have procured 46.6 million tons of hay, or 74 percent of the plan. Reserves continue to be supplemented, the USSR CSA reports. Farms are taking a second cut and the yield is high everywhere.

Uzbek and Kazak farms are making good use of their resources to increase hay reserves. They have fulfilled the plan. But hay procurement is proceeding slowly in a number of oblasts of the RSFSR and the Baltic republics.

Laying-in of haylage is continuing: Over 68 million tons have been obtained--110 percent of the plan. The laying-in of silage is increasing; over 36 million tons have already been gathered.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS FOR 31 AUGUST

LD010534 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0500 GMT on 31 August reports that 1 million hectares of grain crops have been reaped in Ryazanskaya Oblast. The same radio at 0700 GMT notes that grain crops in Kazakhstan are being reaped on the 16th million hectare.

Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0830 GMT reports that grain crops in Kuybyshevskaya Oblast have been threshed on over 1.5 million hectares, which is 75 percent of the total area. The radio adds that the Latvian harvest is in full swing, but under complex weather conditions. Winter crops have been plowed on 2/3 of the area in Latvia.

Moscow Radio at 1000 GMT reports that the mass sowing of winter crops has begun in Alma-Atinskaya Oblast. In the Kazakh SSR as a whole winter crops will occupy more than 1.6 million hectares. The radio also reports at 1200 GMT that 3 million tons of grain crops have been delivered to granaries in Orenburgskaya Oblast.

Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1600 GMT reports that Volgogradskaya Oblast has fulfilled its enhanced pledges for grain sales to the state. A total of 4 million tons has been delivered. A meeting on 31 August of a party-economic aktiv set the goal of delivering at least a further 500,000 tons to procurement points.

BRIEFS

PRIMORYE FODDER PROCUREMENT RESULTS--During the shock work campaign month the greatest quantity of fodder has been procured by Chernigovskiy, Spasskiy and Nadezhdinskiy rayons. But even these rayons have been working below their capabilities, particularly in silage procurement. The worst results have been achieved by Khasanskiy, Olginiskiy, Oktyabrskiy, Mikhaylovskiy, Khankayskiy and other rayons. So far Primorye as a whole has procured only 68 percent of all hay, 19 percent of all straw, 35 percent of all silage and 65 percent of all grass meal. The kray has stockpiled 84 percent of all seed and tilled 21 percent of all fall plowland. [Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0935 GMT 30 Aug 78 OW]

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U S S R N A T I O N A L A F F A I R S
S C I E N T I F I C A F F A I R S

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COSMONAUTS PHOTOGRAPH EARTH, PERFORM MEDICAL EXPERIMENTS

LD311254Y Moscow TASS in English 1224 GMT 31 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 31, TASS--A special TASS correspondent reports from the Flight Control Center:

Cosmonauts Vladimir Kovalenok, Aleksandr Ivanchenkov, Valeriy Bykovskiy and Sigmund Jaehn continue working aboard the orbital research complex Salyut-6-Soyuz-29-Soyuz-31.

The international crew are taking today a new series of photos of the earth in order to study the earth's natural resources. They are planning to photograph the regions of the Pamirs, the Caucasus and the Caspian Sea.

The cosmonauts are also carrying out a "biosphere" experiment to study the natural environment. During this experiment, they make visual observations of the earth and the world ocean, photograph them, [and] dust and smoke pollutions of the atmosphere and various meteorological phenomena.

They take pictures with a photocamera developed by GDR specialists and brought to the Salyut-6 station by the Progress-3 freight ship.

Under the programme of medical experiments the crew members study the dynamics of the cosmonauts' subjective sense of time and taste.

A joint medico-biological experiment, titled "Metabolism," was completed aboard the complex today.

According to crew reports and telemetric information, the onboard systems of the orbital complex function normally.

The cosmonauts Kovalenok, Ivanchenkov, Bykovskiy and Jaehn feel well.

Biological Experiments Described

LD312024Y Moscow TASS in English 1929 GMT 31 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 31, TASS--Biological experiments jointly prepared by Soviet and GDR specialists are being carried out aboard the Salyut-6 orbital station. They will help solve problems connected with the maintenance of the living organism in conditions of weightlessness. Sigmund Jaehn (GDR) is conducting four such experiments: tissue culture, suturing micro-organism, bacterial growth and bacterial metabolism. Their aim is to reveal the influence of weightlessness on the development, metabolism and formation of complicated cell structures and the development of living cells.

Simultaneously all these operations are exactly reproduced on earth, whereby a control experiment is going on, to be compared with the results of the experiment in weightless conditions.

Specialists hope that these questions will be answered when the instruments are back on earth for a comparative analysis of the flight and control experiments.

The tests are conducted with the use of four instruments mounted in the Salyut-6 station, designed jointly by USSR and GDR specialists.

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